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TELEGRAMS.

Baron Von Beust's Letter of Explanation to Prussia.

Hints of a Coming Great Military Event in Spain.

Yesterday's Work of the Harvards and Oxonians on the Thames.

The Stringency in the San Francisco Money Market.

Letter from Texas Politicians to Secretary Boutwell.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Reply of Baron Von Beust to Herr Von Thiele—The Position of Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—Baron VON BEUST has replied to the recent note of Herr VON THIELE, the Acting Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He asserts that he thought a verbal explanation sufficient to remove the misunderstanding between the two Governments, and desired to avoid useless correspondence. The Prime Minister insists that what he said in Committee was of a private character. The transactions of a Parliamentary Committee are not within the control of foreign Governments. He declines to enter into a discussion of what was said there, but will not withhold his opinion on questions caused by inaccurate newspaper statements. Referring to the interpretation by the Vienna Cabinet of the military treaties between Prussia and the South German States, he says that in the conciliatory dispatch sent to the Austrian Minister at Berlin in March, 1867, nothing was said as to whether the Treaty of Prague prevented the Southern States from concluding treaties with the other States of Germany; but it was stated that certain well-known agreements proceeding the signature of the treaty were concerned, making it impossible to decide whether the clause relating to the international independence of the Southern States was omitted as a matter of no importance, or because its importance was so great that it should have been otherwise worded.

Baron VON BEUST does not admit that he should be called to account for words which the newspapers allege were uttered by him. Yet he is willing, in order to soften and remove any existing unpleasantness, to enter into any correspondence in regard to the conciliatory endeavors made on either side during the last year, which have possibly been misconstrued. The circumstance that there had been no intercourse between the Count VON WIMPFFEN, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and the Count VON BISMARCK for some time, is alluded to. The dispatch explains that this was owing to the alternate absence of both gentlemen from Berlin from the Spring of 1868 until the close of that year. After the return of BISMARCK certain well-known, continuous and violent attacks in the public Press on Austria gave the Austrian Government cause to recommend that the Count VON WIMPFFEN should abstain from visiting BISMARCK. The Austrian Premier concludes by declaring that the reproach that Austria intended to prolong her attitude of reserve cannot be better disposed of than by referring to the uninterrupted intercourse between himself and the Baron VON WERTHER, the Prussian Minister at Vienna.

SPAIN.

Carlist Successes—A Great Military Event Within a Month Hinted at—Another Manifesto from Carlos Promised.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Patrie* to-day asserts that the parties of Carlists on Spanish soil are increasing, and that in some cases they have met with successes. It is claimed that they have captured nine officers and forty privates of the Spanish army. The *Patrie* hints that within a month a great military event, of which it gives no particulars, will happen in Spain—after which Don CARLOS will publish a manifesto.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—Fifty-nine Carlists have been brought prisoners into Valentia. Several Carlist bands have been dispersed by the troops within the past two days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Harvard and Oxford—The American Crew in a New Boat—Views of the London Times of the Harvards.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Harvards practiced to-day in a new boat built by JEWITT. She measures 42 feet 6 inches long, and 19 inches across at the widest part. The Oxonians went over the course to-day, taking from 39 to 41 strokes per minute.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the forthcoming international boat race. It says the Harvards show signs of hard work, as the time made last night was not so good as formerly, and the men seemed much more fatigued than on other occasions. The Harvards rowed over the course at speed. They made a good start, but a flanking wind impeded their progress until they reached Hammersmith Bridge. After that, they had fair wind and smooth water, and rowed well to the end. The Oxford boat going over the same course previously to-day made faster time; but they had a fair wind and the tide was more in their favor. Two to one is offered on Oxford, with no takers.

FRANCE.

Arrival of General Banks and Senators Ramsey and Fenton in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—General BANKS and Senators RAMSEY and FENTON have arrived in this city.

BELGIUM.

Terrible Storm—Damage to Crops.

BRUGES, Aug. 19.—A great storm passed over this city and the surrounding country today, doing much damage to the crops, especially to fruits. The Church of St. André was struck by lightning and destroyed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

No Sovereign to be Present at the Inauguration.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—It is reported that no Sovereign will be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

AFGHANISTAN.

Contradiction of the Report of an Attempt to Assassinate Shere Ali.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Bombay, dated Aug. 17, says that the rumor of the attempt to assassinate SHERE ALI is false.

It was reported that the City of Herat was captured.

PERSIA.

Conspiring to Assassinate the Shah—Successes of the Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Teheran state that a band of Sectaries from Constantinople have been arrested, charged with conspiring to assassinate the Shah of Persia. It is said that many eminent persons are implicated in the conspiracy.

The Persian troops have captured Garietrela and defeated the Turcomans in a pitched battle.

CUBA.

Cuban Victories—Defeat and Capture of a Strong Spanish Force by Generals Quesada and Jordan's Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Further intelligence from Cuba was received here this morning. The dates are no later than the 9th, but contain additional news. A force sent out by General QUESADA attacked a Spanish force moving from Remedios to join General LESCA at Nuevitas. It was the entire force occupying that place. After an engagement of an hour the Spaniards fell back, and attempted to secure their retreat to Nuevitas. Colonel NEVARO, commanding the Cubans, had made preparations for this, and the troops finding their retreat cut off again formed, and after a short engagement were defeated. The entire force was captured. The Cuban loss is reported at 18 killed and 32 wounded, while the loss of the Spaniards was 27 killed, 52 wounded and 182 prisoners. This is regarded as an important triumph.

General JORDAN sent out a force to reconnoitre near Trinidad. An attempt was made to capture them, when a fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Spanish forces and the capture of fifty-six prisoners. On the commencement of the fight over 150 Spaniards deserted and joined the Cubans, and took part in the fight.

A small party convoying a train of provisions near Sagua La Grande, it is reported, were attacked by a superior force of Spaniards and defeated, and their train captured. Another small body were captured near Puerto Principe, numbering eighty men, all of whom, it is said, were executed in the plaza of that city immediately on their arrival. The fate of these men creates intense excitement among the Cubans, who demand immediate retaliation. General QUESADA, these letters state, hoping for interference on the part of civilized Governments, has not yielded to the demands of his troops.

Destruction of Insurgent Encampments—Removal of the Directors of the Havana Railroad.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Reconnoitering parties recently sent out have attacked and destroyed several insurgent encampments within the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued orders for the completion of the Havana Aqueduct.

The directors of the Havana Railroad have been removed for malversation of the funds of the Company and held responsible by the tribunals. The books of the Company have been delivered to the Captain-General's Secretary for examination, and an election for new directors has been ordered.

The steamer *City of Mexico*, from Vera Cruz, arrived this evening. The bark *Elba* arrived here yesterday from New-York.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the China at San Francisco—Testimonial to J. Ross Browne in China—Damaging Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The steamship *China* arrived this morning. Her advices are Hong Kong, July 20, and Yokohama, July 29. J. ROSS BROWNE, United States Minister to China, and family, G. H. COTTON, and Dr. SALTER, United States Consul at Hankow, are among the passengers. The passengers by the *China* for New-York are as follows: Mr. Hooker and family, Paul Frank, and the following United States Naval officers: J. W. Seville, F. W. Kennedy, Captain F. P. Carter, Lieutenant-Commanders A. R. Yates and B. P. Smith, Dr. C. H. White, J. G. Dietrich, P. Miller, J. H. Blakeley and C. M. Burchard. The *China* brings 1,000 passengers, of which 850 are Chinese; 289 packages of tea and 16 packages of silk for San Francisco; 6,320 packages of tea and 94 packages of silk for New-York. Her advices are as follows:

In China there is a general expression of dissatisfaction at the removal of J. ROSS BROWNE. The English and Americans in China have united in drawing up an address, expressing their sense of his energy and admirable fitness for the position of Minister of the United States in China.

Dr. SALTER, United States Consul at Hankow, returns home on leave of absence.

Terrible floods have occurred on the River Yantzee. There were three feet of water on the bank at Hactow. The entire country for miles back of the river was covered with water, resulting in great destruction to the crops and loss of life. Kin-Kiang and Chin-Kian were flooded.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Stringency in the Money Market at San Francisco—Advices from St. Lawrence Bay—Loss of Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Vice-President COLFAX, Senator STEWART, Dr. LINDERMAN, of the Philadelphia Mint, and others, have apperled to Secretary BOUTWELL to allow the transfer of several millions of dollars from the Sub-Treasury here, the amount to be replaced in the Sub-Treasury at New-York, to relieve the present stringency in the money market, but have received no answer. It has transpired that the Department has permitted one firm to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, which, it is charged, gives the firm opportunity to take advantage of the public necessities. The action of the Secretary is denounced by the Press, and criticised severely in mercantile circles.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama today, with $280,000 in treasure, of which $260,000 is for France, $10,000 for La Union, (Central America,) and $10,000 for Panama.

Advices from St. Lawrence Bay to July 24 bring unfavorable intelligence from the old whaling fleet. The whaleship *Corinthian*, which left St. Lawrence Bay last Winter, has been sunk and totally lost. The following whalers have been spoken: The *Hy*, *Taber*, *Active*, *California*, *George Howland*, *Hibernia* and *Ohio*, with two whales each; the *John Howland*, with six whales; the *Helen Mar*, the *Onward* and the *Florida*, with one whale each; the *Trident*, with four whales; the *Progress*, with five whales; the *Daniel Webster*.

The Connecticut Western Railroad—Stockholders' Meeting—Election of Directors.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—In the stockholders' meeting of the Western Connecticut Railroad to-day, the Hartford, or south route, ticket for directors was defeated, and the north route elected by a vote of 8,400 shares to 7,505. The vote was carried by the old directors securing sufficient additional subscriptions to the stock to outvote the 7,500 shares held by the town of Hartford. The directors elected are Wm. H. Barnum and Alexander H. Holly, of Salisbury; George M. Bartholomew, James Goodwin, James O. Howard, George W. Moore and N. B. Stevens, of Hartford; E. T. Butler, of Norfolk; Byron Lewis, of Suffield; Wm. L. Gilbert and George Dudley, of Winsted; Frederick Watson, of Canaan, and George H. Brown, of Washington Hollow, N. Y.

The Educational Convention at Trenton—The Attendance—Meetings of Yesterday.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—The Educational Convention has reached immense proportions. Over 1,000 enrolled delegates are in attendance besides citizens. Several distinct meetings have been held this morning by the National Superintendents' Association, the American Normal School Association, and the National Teachers' Association. The ladies were addressed by Miss C. E. BEECHER on practical female education. The first and last named meetings adopted joint resolutions favoring the National Educational Bureau, and appointed a joint committee to wait on Congress and advocate the continuance and extension of said Bureau. The last-named meeting listened to a lecture by Mrs. RANDALL, of New-York, on Natural Reading. H. JOHN D. PILBRICK, of Boston, lectured on the School and the Workshop, and Professor JAMES MCCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia, on Physiology as a part of Common School Education. At Taylor Hall, this afternoon, Mr. KLUTE, of Ohio, and State Superintendent APGAR, of New-Jersey, will speak. General HOWARD will lecture this evening on Education in the South, with reference to the colored population. The Convention is a marked success, and will necessarily give an impetus to the cause of education.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Appeal of the Davis Republicans for the Aid of the President and Cabinet—Letter to Secretary Boutwell.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following letter has just been received:

BRYAN BRAZOS, Texas, Aug. 4, 1869.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Information comes to us from friends at Washington, and from other sources, that the President and Cabinet feel a lively interest in our contest in this State to place it under the political control of the Republican Party, and we are told that your sympathies are with us and in opposition to the combined forces of so-called Conservatives, Ex-rebels, Kuklux, Democrats, Knights of the White Camelia, and all the other elements of opposition to the principles of republicanism, banded together under the leadership of A. J. HAMILTON. Relying upon these statements, we, the delegates of the Third Congressional District of Texas in Convention assembled, venture to place before you a plain statement of the situation as it now is, with the hope that it may result in bringing more prominently to the mind of the Executive, the necessity for not only the sympathies but the active assistance of the Federal authorities.

The Republicans for whom we speak are the only party in the field to-day with a regular organization and a platform of principles published to the world. We are thoroughly committed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, with an unexceptionable ticket regularly nominated by a large representative Republican State convention. On the other hand, our opponents are marshaled under a leader who runs as a "People's Conservative Candidate." They have no platform of principles and repudiate Republican organization. They profess an acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but openly avow that they do so in order to more speedily put the control of the State in the hands of the Democracy. Against these machinations of the combined elements of opposition and hatred to the Government and loyal men, our only hope is in the success of the ticket headed by General E. J. DAVIS. Representing as it does the loyal element of the State, the supporters of this ticket are making a fight against the entire rebel Press, the wealth of the State, and, in many instances, against Federal office-holders.

The Custom-house at Galveston, the New-York of Texas, is under the control of JOHN L. HAYNES, who is the prime mover in the Hamilton movement, and who has done more than any politician in Texas to prevent unity and harmony among loyal men. As a former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State, he refused to call a Convention at the proper time to nominate a State ticket and effect an organization of the party. On the other hand, he used the power and influence of his position to prevent a Convention, and insisted upon running A. J. HAMILTON independently. He occupies the same position toward the organized Republican Party as did the Federal office holders under the Administration of President JOHNSON. He has around him, in subordinate positions, men inimical to Republican interests, and the whole power and influence of his office is in favor of the Democracy. His removal and the appointment of a sound and zealous Republican would be another step toward our success.

Inclosed with this communication is an article taken from the Houston *Union*, which concisely defines our political status and presents the broad, liberal platform of principles upon which the Republican Party of Texas stands. It will give you a clear view of the subject, and is truthful in every particular. In conclusion, permit us to say that our defeat will be the death of the Republican Party in this State, and the consequent ascendency of the old proscriptive Democratic element. It is in the power of the Government to materially aid us in averting such a calamity, by the means indicated above. Whether those means will be used we leave with our honored President, yourself, and the other members of the Cabinet.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) GEORGE W. HOVEY,
Secretary Republican Convention, Third Congressional District, and seventeen delegates.

OHIO POLITICS.

Mr. Pendleton's Letter of Acceptance—His Views of Affairs.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Mr. PENDLETON'S acceptance of the nomination for Governor of this State will be published to-morrow. He compliments General ROSECRANS and others who were before the Convention, and concludes as follows: "Governor HAYES, in his speech at Wilmington, forgot to allude to the Fifteenth Amendment and his views on that important question. Discussing the finances he said: 'We are in the midst of profound peace, yet money is scarce and business depressed.' He might have added that employment was difficult to be obtained, labor was badly rewarded, industrial pursuits were hampered, enterprising men engaged in business were standing on the verge of bankruptcy, interest is enormously high, the tariff is oppressive, internal taxation is most unequal, unjust and onerous; that dead capital is exempted and active capital and labor is weighed down. Warming with the picture, he might also have said that for eight years the Republican Party has been in absolute possession of the Government; that a Republican Secretary of the Treasury has now control of the money market of the country, and that he uses his power only to still further contract the currency, increase hard times, buy over-due bonds at $120, which by law he is entitled to pay at par, thereby taking twenty dollars for every hundred from the taxpayers and giving it to the bondholders. The farmer, merchant and manufacturer will ask why these things are so? What is the cause? What is the remedy? They are important questions. This Fall they touch Democrats as well as Republicans alike. They rise above mere partisan politics, and should be considered with the calmest reason, purest motives and best judgment. In this spirit I shall discuss them as soon as I am able to take part with my friends in the activity of the canvass. Of the result in October we need have no fear."

The Sculling Race Between Hamill and Coulter at Pittsburg—Coulter the Winner.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—The great aquatic struggle for a purse of $2,000 between JAMES HAMILL and HENRY COULTER was brought to a successful conclusion this evening on the upper course of the Monongahela River. As anticipated the contest proved one of the most exciting and interesting ever rowed here. To prevent the possibility of collision between the two contestants, the referee, DAVID CARROLL, and President MCKEE, of the Barge Club, took seats in a six-oared shellboat which plied between the contestants. About 5:15 o'clock HAMILL darted out from his boathouse at Glenwood Grove and rowed to the starting point, where a few minutes later he was met by COULTER. Both poised their oars and the referee gave signal, and both boats shot off with lightning rapidity. COULTER took the lead, and when, about 100 yards, the water passed over the stern of his boat he was two lengths ahead of his competitor. When opposite Hazlewood he swept by, pulling long sweeping strokes, while HAMILL was rowing powerfully and with precision, and gaining, though very slowly. In this manner they pulled until the buoyboat was reached, when the desperate rowing that characterised the race from the start commenced to tell on HAMILL, and he looked worried and fatigued. COULTER rounded the stakeboat and shot like an arrow for home. He increased the gap between him and his adversary and reached the goal about six lengths in advance of his opponent. The betting was extremely heavy, and HAMILL commanded odds before the commencement of the race. The contest was very fair, and undoubtedly decides the question of superiority between the men. Great excitement prevailed at the conclusion of the contest, and ELLIOTT, the prize-fighter, who threatened to drown the defeated oarsman, was knocked out of his boat into the river by JOHN HAMILL, brother of the rower. ELLIOTT was rescued and towed ashore by his comrades. The time of the winner was 37m. 51s.

GETTYSBURG.

The Coming Army Reunion—Generosity of Railroads—General Lee to be Present—Other Officers Expected.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 19.—The following railroads will, on the presentations of the invitations of Secretary MCCONAUGHY, issue passes to the invited officers presenting them: The Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the North Pennsylvania, the East Pennsylvania, the Central of New-Jersey, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company will also furnish free tickets to all invited officers over the roads it controls; also the Gettysburg and Hanover Branch. The boarding-houses and hotels of Gettysburg are filling up in anticipation of the reunion. A recent interview with General LEE justifies the belief that he will attend, not that he wholly approves the measure, but that, regarding the meeting as a foregone conclusion, he thinks it due to the men he commanded to be present, and because he desires to avoid misconstruction, which might be placed on his refusal to attend by the enemies of reconstruction and reunion. It is proposed to close the labors of the Generals by a grand ball.

The following officers have accepted the Secretary's invitation s and will be present at the reunion on the 23d instant:

General George G. Meade and Generals Butterfield, Dickinson, Biddle and Ingalls, of his staff.

First Corps.—General John Newton, commanding corps, and Generals Robinson, Meredith, Roystone, Rowley, Dana, Richardson and Fowler, and Colonels McFarland, Biddle, Porter, Wistar, Huidepaper, Matthews, Coulter and Glenn.

Second Corps.—General Hancock, commanding corps, and Generals Webb, Harrow, Owen, Bingham, and Colonels Stewart and Banes.

Third Corps.—General Graham, Division-General Humphrey, Division-General Ward, Division-General Carr and Division General Modill, and Colonel Lingard.

Fifth Corps.—Generals J. W. Crawford, Chamberlain, Jackson, McCoy, McCandless, Fisher, Switzer, Ricketts and Dixon.

Sixth Corps.—General H. G. Wright, commanding the corps; Generals Shaler, Howe, Ennis and Collier, and Major Marks.

Eleventh Corps.—General Howard, commanding the corps; General Barlow, General Sternwaher, and Colonel Asmusser, chief of staff to General Howard; Colonel Tiedmann, of the staff of General Schurz.

Twelfth Corps.—General H. W. Slocum, commanding the corps; Generals Geary, Green, Selfridge, Stigueron; Colonels Grove, Cave, Barnum, of the cavalry; General J. Irving Gregg, of the artillery; General H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery; General James A. Hall, Surgeons Clark, chief of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, Hovey, Annawalt and Kerr.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Fresh Trouble at Binghamton—The Coming Election—Prospects of Erie.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Messrs. RAMSEY and VAN VALKENBURG have returned to the city to attend to business. It is stated that there is a little difficulty at the Binghampton end of the Susquehanna Road. The Erie officials refuse to forward any more through freight, until back charges are paid. Mr. BANKS is not willing to pay such charges without the consent of both parties, and the Herrick interest refuse and also object to the payment of laborers unless the books of the Company are produced. Thus matters remain, and in the meantime freight is blocked and the employes are leaving. The latter difficulty, it is said, will be solved by Mr. BANKS, who will assume the responsibility of paying the men.

It is also stated that the prospects in regard to the election are not very flattering to the Erie party. The Commissioners of the town of Colesville, who had agreed to sell, were here a day or two ago for their cash, and preferred to deliver their stock to Mr. COURTER, who had agreed to take it. They were informed that he was willing to pay the money if the Commissioners would agree to vote their ticket at the coming election; but one of them peremptorily declined to bind himself in that regard either one way or the other. The Commissioners returned without the money. A large number of contracts with towns are outstanding, and promises to pay after the election are freely made, provided the town Commissioners vote the Anti-Ramsey ticket. How many such pledges have been made, of course cannot be ascertained; but probably very few.

Railroad Litigation at Buffalo—Parties Interested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the suit of SAMUEL MARSH, as trustee, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and others, was called. About $2,000,000 are involved. The suit was commenced for the purpose of removing the present receivers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, JAY GOULD, W. ARCHDALE and O'DOHERTY, and the appointment of a new receiver for the foreclosure of mortgages. Judge DANIELS, after argument, summarily disposed of the case by refusing to appoint a new receiver or to change the present management. The present receivers were ordered to pay over to Mr. MARSH as trustee, such portions of the profits as may be due to the New-York branch, and GEO. R. BABCOCK was appointed a referee to determine the amount of such portions.

Alleged Patent Right Swindle—Farmers Swindled Out of $250,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Officer STOTE, of Rochester, was in this city to-day looking for parties said to have perpetrated a stupendous patent-right swindle. The farmers on the line of the frontier, and a few in the interior counties, are said to have been swindled out of over $250,000. A warrant was issued and search made for a broker in this city, who is said to be an accessory to the swindle, and has negotiated forged notes to a large amount.

Death of Rev. Dr. Burns, of Canada.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—Rev. Dr. BURNS, senior Professor of Church History in Knox College, died this morning, aged 82 years.

Dedication of Grounds for an Orphan Home.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Ten thousand persons were at the Xenia Fair Grounds, this morning, at the exercises preliminary to the dedication of the grounds for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Senator SHERMAN addressed the meeting. Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, General LOGAN, Governor HAYES and GEO. H. PENDLETON sent letters explaining their absence. This afternoon Rev. Mr. PRUGH, of Xenia, formally presented the grounds to the Board of Control. Rev. P. P. INGALLS, President of the Board, made a response.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Buckeye Course, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—At the trotting race over the Buckeye Course to-day, between *Lexington*, *Pea Green* and *Dolly*, the race was ruled off by the judges, and the pools were returned, on account of a foul, the driver of *Pea Green* crowding *Lexington* off the track.

Preparation for the Fall Turf Meeting at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—Horses are already beginning to arrive here in anticipation of the Fall meeting of the Springfield Club, which will commence on Tuesday of next week and continue for three days. The railroads centering here carry horses at reduced rates. There is a prospect for as fine a race as was ever witnessed here.

The entries to the races are filling with the best horses on the turf. *Myron Perry*, *Hotspur*, *Jessie Wales*, *Henry*, *License* and others equally noted will be present. Horses are arriving every day, and fine sport is anticipated. GILMORE'S full band of Boston will furnish the music.

National Board of Trade—The Meeting at White Sulphur Springs—The Report Adopted.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., Aug. 19.—The Committee of the National Board of Trade, on the subject of a central line of navigation from the West to Hampton Roads, has been in laborious session here for four days, and will probably conclude their inquiries to-morrow. They have given a searching investigation to every branch of their subject, and have been aided by the advice of Commodore MAURY, Mr. CROSKIE, the last American Consul to Southampton, England; Ex-Senator CAPERTON, of West Virginia; Ex-Senator CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, and others. The report shows the railroad and navigation systems of the Valley, to the aggregate of 34,000 miles in length. These systems, the report states, are stimulating production in a powerful degree. The railroads crossing to the East are overtasked; the Northern water route is closed by ice five months in the year; the Southern water route is taxed with the heavy insurance on the Gulf and high pilotage on the Lower Mississippi. Both water routes lead around the nation, and would be blockaded in war. A direct central water line from the mouth of the Ohio to the central part of Norfolk would afford cheap transportation to market for Western produce, and bring cheap food to Eastern manufacturers in war as well as peace. Water carriage would bring wheat from as far as Fort Benton by its cheap cost. The report gives a history of the Virginia Canal and estimates of the cost of completing it with a capacity for boats of 280 tons. It recommends this enterprise as a favorable object of aid from the National Government.

The American Science Association at Salem—Second Day's Proceedings.

SALEM, Aug. 19.—The American Science Association resumed its session to-day. Professors CASSWELL, of Brown University, and KERR, of North Carolina, were chosen to fill vacancies in the Standing Committee caused by the election of Professors AGASSIZ and HENRY as Chairmen of Sections A and B. Invitations were accepted to visit the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to participate in a steamboat excursion in the harbors of Salem and Boston. Numerous papers were presented and read upon scientific subjects. The attendance was large.

Union Pacific Railroad Company—Quarterly Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The quarterly meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad was held here to-day. There was present as Government Directors Ex-Vice President BEN WADE, Hon. HIRAM PRICE, and Hon. JAMES M. WILSON, both of the latter of Iowa. Mr. WILSON filled the vacancy made by the removal of Hon. JAS. BROOKS, of New-York. Mr. BROOKS was elected to fill a vacancy created especially to continue him in the Board.

A Washington Man Drowned in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The body of J. B. PATTERSON, supposed to be of the Paymaster's Department in Washington, aged 45 or 50 years, rather stout, with sandy hair, whiskers and moustache, was found floating in the harbor at the foot of Commerce-street to-day. It is supposed that he fell overboard from an excursion steamer. A valuable gold watch and some money was found on his person.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—A fire broke out this morning in J. H. & W. CREIGHTON'S dry goods store, No. 217 Chestnut-street. Considerable excitement was caused, owing to the scarcity of water. The fire proved to be trifling, though the valuable stock was much damaged by the water thrown upon it. The loss will be $50,000, entirely by water. The fire was trifling, nothing being burned but a packing-box.

The Late Express Robbery Near Albany—Reported Recovery of a Portion of the Money.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—It is reported here, on good authority, that $26,000 of the money stolen from the American Merchants' Union Express Company near Albany, a few days since, were found by boys on Monday last, secreted in a barn by the railroad track near Newark, Wayne County.

Professor Charles D. Cleveland.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 19.

Yesterday morning, at his temporary residence in this city, Professor CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND, a gentleman and a scholar well known not only in this community and country, but across the seas, died so suddenly of heart disease that neither a physician, his sons, nor daughters were by his bedside when his spirit took its flight. The deceased was the son of Rev. CHAS. CLEVELAND, of Boston, and was born in the town of Salem, Mass., on the 3d of December, 1802. His early life was passed in the counting-house, as mercantile pursuits were intended to be his; but in 1823, moved by the promptings of a taste for literature, he forsook the desk and betook himself to scholastic studies. Four years subsequently he graduated with honor at Dartmouth College. He had a peculiar aptness for the classics, and his knowledge of Greek and Latin was unsurpassed. In three years from the time he left college he was elected Professor of Latin and Greek at Dickinson College, and afterward was called to the Latin chair of the University of New-York. In 1834 he removed to this City, and here established a school for young ladies, which met with great success. Failing health compelled his relinquishment of this pursuit, and President LINCOLN tendered him the appointment of Consul at Cardiff, in Wales. He remained several years at that port, but not improving in health, he resigned his position and returned here. Afterward he passed a year at Ilfracombe, in England, reaching this city again but a brief while before his death. He was a voluminous author, and his works all became celebrated. Beside numerous text-books prepared almost exclusively for the use of his school, he edited an edition of the works of JOHN MILTON, compiled several valuable compendiums of literature, including two of English authors, one from the earliest writings in our language to the beginning of the nineteenth century—the second devoted to the present century exclusively. He also prepared a compendium of American literature, and translated the best specimens of the authors of Greece and Rome, for the benefit of readers unacquainted with Greek and Latin.

WASHINGTON.

Discovery of an Immense Whisky Fraud—Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Prominent Western Men—The Proposed Removal of the Capital.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Warrants were issued on Monday last, at the instance of the Revenue Department, for the arrest of prominent whisky men in Cincinnati, and of several other gentlemen, some of whom are now, and others who were until recently, in the employment of the Government. The charges against them have their foundation in the alleged perpetration of a fraud about twelve months ago, the particulars of which are briefly as follows: The Revenue laws allow the exportation of whisky free of duty. Exactly this time twelve months certain parties in Ohio and others shipped or represented that they had shipped 1,965 barrels of whisky and 998 boxes of tobacco from Cincinnati to Tampico, Mexico, by way of Mobile. All the papers were regularly made out and signed. The Collector of Customs of Mobile, the Inspector of Whisky and the United States Consul at Tampico, signed, it is alleged, the documents necessary at each stage of the journey. It turns out, however, that no shipment of whisky except about one hundred barrels took place, and that the whole transaction was an immense scheme to defraud the Government of about $200,000. WALKER, one of the parties implicated, has fled the country. To make the chain of evidence complete, it is susceptible of proof that the vessel on which the shipment was alleged to have been made was not in Mobile at the time, was not at the rate or capacity to be employed in such service, and was, in fact, used as a lighter at Pensacola at that date, her burden being only about one hundred tons, and her value $200.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The *Republican* of this city will contain an article to-morrow from an eminent lawyer maintaining that Congress has no power to remove the national capital. The writer, after quoting the clause of the Constitution bearing on the seat of Government and the various acts of Congress on the subject, says:

"It appears from the foregoing that the framers of the Constitution anticipated that a territory not exceeding ten miles square would be ceded to the United States for its seat of Government by one or more States, and that in framing that instrument they gave Congress power to exercise exclusive legislation over such District. The cessions were made by the States of Maryland and Virginia 'for a permanent seat of the Government of the United States,' and accepted as such by Congress. Here, then, was a compact entered into, by and between the United States and the States of Maryland and Virginia, namely, that the territory thus ceded should be and remain 'the permanent seat of Government of the United States,' pursuant to a provision of the Constitution. And not only was there a compact entered into, in fulfillment of a provision of the Constitution, between the United and the two States mentioned, but this compact is a part and parcel of the agreement or compact which the United States entered into with those to whom the Government sold the lots and squares of ground from time to time; that this should be the permanent seat of Government, was one of 'the rights, privileges and appurtenances' belonging to and constituting the largest portion and the entire value of the property sold. Government could, with equal propriety and justice, sell a mill privilege, and then divert the stream of water, which constituted the whole value of the property. Government is bound by its own compact, and Congress has no power to undo what was done in so solemn and formal a manner, as I have shown that the establishing of 'the permanent seat of Government of the United States' here was alone."

THE COUNTERFEIT TENS.

A ten-dollar counterfeit legal-tender note was detected to-day by one of the ladies employed in the Redemption Office, having been sent from the Fall River (Mass.) National Bank.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Supervisor TUTTON, of Philadelphia, to-day informed Commissioner DELANO that he had seized another large distillery at Woods, in that city, with good evidence of having carried on illicit distillation for some time past.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed the following appointments in the Appraiser's Office, New-York: DAVID C. STURGIS and E. W. SINCLAIR, clerks and verifiers; JOHN STEWART, messenger; THOMAS BETTRIDGE and C. W. STAGERS, openers and packers. The appointments go into effect Sept. 1.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

TRADE MARKS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Official proclamation has been made of a Convention between the United States and France, securing in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade marks, to take effect Oct. 3, and continue in force ten years.

THE BROKERS' TAX.

A committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, consisting of Messrs. HOYT, SLOANE, GREENLEAF and VAN SHAIK, with their Actuary, A. W. LEWIS, waited on Commissioner DELANO and requested him to reconsider his recent decision, classifying them as bankers and requiring them to pay that tax. They represent the decision as taxing money borrowed by brokers for the use of their customers, as capital. The Commissioner refuses to reopen the question, having given it full consideration already.

THE SURVEY THROUGH NEW-MEXICO TO ARIZONA.

Colonel SAMUEL S. SMOOT has received a letter from Captain E. N. DARLING, United States Surveyor, dated Fort Defiance, Arizona Territory, Aug. 2, *via* Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Aug. 11, announcing his arrival at the Navajo Indian Reservation July 23, and the commencement of the survey July 26, running through the northwest portion of New-Mexico into Arizona. The Navajo Indians are living on their reservation under the treaty made by General SHERMAN. They are quiet, and desire to remain at peace with the United States. Up to Aug. 2 Captain DARLING has not been molested by any Indians, and expects no trouble. The weather is beautiful, being very warm for about four hours during the day; then it gets cool, so much so that at night heavy blankets are comfortable.

BOGUS REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Revenue Office receive many complaints from different parts of the country, particularly away from the large cities, of bogus deputy marshals and revenue detectives, who are engaged in levying blackmail. The public should know that all parties making demand by authority of the Revenue laws are provided with written authority for so doing. Prompt measures have been taken by the Commissioner to have such impostors dealt with according to the strict rigor of the law.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts from Aug. 7 to 14, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$427,411
New-York	3,299,000
Philadelphia	133,563
Baltimore	214,467

NAVY.

Admiral HOFF left the North Atlantic Squadron in charge of Commander W. W. QUEEN, the senior officer on the station, who was at Key West, in command of the *Tuscarora*.

Cadet Engineer JAMES STEELE, of the *Albany* died at sea on the 15th inst. of fever, and was buried in the ocean the following day.

The *Franklin*, flag ship of Rear Admiral RADFORD, of the European Squadron, arrived at Naples July 26, from Genoa. The *Plymouth* arrived the same day from Leghorn.

Remarkable Transformation and Rejuvenation.

The Hamilton (Ontario) *Times* tells the following story respecting Mr. JASPER HURRELL, who, it says, is well known as one of the most accomplished musicians in that city. In the month of October last Mr. HURRELL prided himself on a luxuriant growth of beard and moustache, while his head was covered with a profusion of curling locks of a dark brown color. His complexion was florid, and features well marked, indicating at a glance an age of about 28 or 30 years. At the time mentioned a remarkable process of change commenced. First the hair and beard of the gentleman came out, until not the least trace was left of any hitherto growth. The complexion of the face changed to a delicate hue, but at the same time retaining a healthy flush, while the skin became soft and smooth as that of a child, all traces of any beard being entirely eradicated. A new and vigorous growth of hair presented itself, but of a light flaxen color, and soft and fine as that of an infant. Even the color of the eyebrows have changed, and the gentleman in every feature has undergone a wonderful transformation, and to all appearances has receded in age to a youth of 18 or 20. Mr. HURRELL'S most intimate friends of nine months since would be unable to recognize him at present, and would readily dispute his identity on oath, unless informed of the change he has undergone, like unto one who had been born again. The case presents an interesting study for the scientific.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Visit to Canada—Dispatch from Lord Granville.

Prince ARTHUR of England is expected to arrive at Halifax on Monday next in the Inman steamer *City of Paris*. The dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE announcing his intended visit, to the Governor-General of Canada, copies of which have been transmitted to the several Lieutenant-Governors, is as follows:

The Secretary of State to the Governor-General.

DOWNING-STREET, 15th July, 1869.

SIR: I have received the Queen's command to acquaint you that her Majesty has arranged that His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR shall visit the Dominion of Canada in the course of the approaching Autumn.

You will be informed on a future occasion of the precise time fixed for the Prince's departure. He will proceed by way of Halifax to Quebec and Montreal, where His Royal Highness will be quartered with the Rifle Brigade.

Prince ARTHUR will pass the Winter in Canada, where I do not doubt he will receive a hearty welcome from Her Majesty's subjects, and will most probably return with his regiment to England in the month of June next year.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Colonel ELPHINSTONE, R. E., Governor of His Royal Highness, and one equerry.

Colonel ELPHINSTONE has received full instructions from the Queen as to Her Majesty's wishes with respect to the manner of receiving His Royal Highness in the Dominion.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.
Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, G. C. B., G. C. M. E.

A Domestic Romance Concluded—Reunited After Fifty Years' Separation.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Aug. 18.

In our daily of the 15th ult., we gave the history of a romance in real life, whose main facts it may be well to recount. SAMUEL, father of Rev. T. B. EASTMAN, of this city, left Concord in 1819 to better himself in Massachusetts. He left a wife and three children behind, and finally went on a whaling voyage. On his return the family had left this city, and no trace of them were to be found. Fifty years passed away, the first family had grown up, and Mr. EASTMAN, ignorant of their existence, had married again and raised another family. By an accident, Rev. Mr. EASTMAN ascertained that his father was alive, and following up the trace, found and introduced himself to him, and told the story of the past half century, so far as he knew it.

The elder EASTMAN, his second wife being dead, gladly heard the tidings of the lost family, and he came to this city on the 13th, to renew the relations that chance had so sadly sundered. He was joyfully received by his grandchildren, whom he had never seen, and on the following day performed his first duty, that of visiting his mother's grave.

On the 17th the aged wife, with two of her descendants, arrived in this city from Nashua, and went to the house of her son, where all but one of her family now living were gathered. The husband entered the room, and they looked at each other in silence for a moment. The old lady was the first to speak, saying, "Is this SAMUEL EASTMAN, my husband?" "And my long lost wife?" he added, and they rushed to each others' arms, and kissed with all the ardor of sweet sixteen. By request of the father, a prayer of thanksgiving was offered over the happy reunion by Rev. T. B. EASTMAN.

The old couple are now reunited, and, though the bloom of youth has fled, both enjoy excellent health and spirits. The old gentleman's eyesight is defective, owing to straining it at sea, but he says he can throw a harpoon or lance at a whale as well as ever. He has never had a doctor in his life. The old lady is also in excellent health, but with impaired hearing. To both we wish years of continued health and renewed happiness.

Imminent Peril of Philadelphia from the Want of Water.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 19.

Water in our reservoirs continues to "grow small and beautifully less," as will be seen by the following statement of the amount in each basin this morning:

Reservoir.	Depth.
Kensington	6 feet 5 inches.
Fairmont	4 feet 1 inch.
Corinthian-avenue	15 feet.
Spring Garden	6 feet 4 inches.

The level of the water was one foot six inches below the dam at Fairmount at the time the foregoing measurements were made this morning. Unless we have rain, by no possibility can the supply at Fairmount be kept up till Saturday evening.

Every factory, refinery, and other establishment making large use of water has been notified by the authorities to desist, and numbers of them have either entirely ceased operations, or else make only half or quarter time. The pecuniary loss by this suspension, both to employers and employed, is enormous. It reaches many thousands of dollars each day. Many of the factories in the city, and other establishments that use large quantities of water daily, have already commenced the excavation of wells to furnish them in case of necessity, and most of the old wells covered up for years have had pumps reinserted into them for the emergency. The necessity for a sparing use of the water on the part of each and every one is manifest.

A Horrible Murder in Illinois.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune*, gives the following account of the murder of a man in Morgan County, Ill., on the 16th inst:

"Yesterday evening a most atrocious murder was committed in the southwestern part of Morgan County. It seems that two men, by the names of Z. ROGERS and MALON CHAPMAN, had been to Bethel, a small town in the western part of the county, having gone there together in a wagon, and both got drunk. Late in the evening they returned home, their houses being only about two hundred yards apart. The wagon stopped at the house of ROGERS, and CHAPMAN went home. In a few minutes he returned with a double-barreled shot gun. ROGERS was still in the wagon, being very drunk. When CHAPMAN came up with the gun, ROGERS was heard to say: 'Don't, MALON; don't shoot me;' but CHAPMAN immediately raised the gun and fired, the charge taking effect in ROGERS' head, entirely blowing away one side of it, as the muzzle of the gun was within a few feet of him. CHAPMAN immediately mounted a horse and fled. No reason is known to have existed for the bloody deed. CHAPMAN'S brother had married ROGERS' sister, and ROGERS was living with him. The murderer was living with his mother only a short distance from where the act was committed. Officers are in search of him.

Another Ruffianly Murder in Jones County, N. C.

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 18.

We learn that Governor HOLDEN has received a dispatch informing him that a band of five armed men went to the mill of Colonel M. L. SHEPARD, near Trenton, Jones County, on Monday last, the 16th, and fired upon Colonel SHEPARD, killing him instantly. Two or three other persons with Colonel SHEPARD were wounded. Colonel SHEPARD was the Colonel of the militia of the county, and had just been elected a Justice of the Peace. He was a good citizen, a friend to law and order, and as such was feared by the desperadoes who have done so much during the last year or two to bring disgrace on the counties of Jones and Lenoir. It has not been long since Sheriff COLGROVE was murdered near Trenton by these desperadoes, who belong to a secret, murderous military association; and now we have the additional horror of the murder of Colonel SHEPARD, in the open day, while engaged in his business at his mill, within sight of the village of Trenton. Governor HOLDEN has offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of these murderers.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Situation of the French Empire—Press Opinions of the Senatus Consultum—Effect of the Promised Reforms—The Case of Mr. Warren.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

France seems to be entering on a new political era. For the first time in her history she is conquering her liberties by the force of reason unaided by violence. From the assembling of the Senate on Monday last, may be dated the inauguration of a *régime* which, although leaving much to be desired for the moment, promises in its frank recognition of the force of the popular will to become in time the fullest and fairest representation of Democratic principles of any form of government now existing, not even excepting that of the United States.

Measuring this language by the concessions embraced in the *Senatus Consultum* presented to the Upper Chamber on Monday last, I know that I shall be accused of exaggeration, but I do not the less express the sentiment which is very generally entertained here on the subject. None but the rankest "irreconcilables" refuse to acknowledge that the *premier pas qui coute* has been honestly and irrevocably taken, and that the concessions which the Emperor has sent to the Senate for consideration, are but the forerunners of others which will soon place his Government on a par with those of the most advanced constitutional systems in the world. Whatever may be the short-comings of the Second Empire, it can no longer be accused, like the BOURBONS, of not having profited by the lessons it has received. The promptness with which it has submitted to the national will, as expressed in the last elections, constitutes not merely a guarantee for the fullest extension of the popular liberties, but also for its durability. No form of government, whether it be monarchical or republican, can do more than consult the wishes of the people when legitimately expressed, and therefore a system which, as M. ROUHER happily expressed it in his speech to the Senate on Monday last, "is sufficiently popular to be favorable to liberty and sufficiently strong to preserve liberty from anarchy," is unquestionably, of all others, the best adapted to France.

The reforms conceded by the measure now before the Senate may be thus briefly analyzed. Under the Constitution as it at present exists, the Emperor alone has the power of initiating new laws. By the first article of the *Senatus Consultum* the Corps Legislatif is associated with him in this privilege. The effect will be to prevent the Government suppressing not merely the solution but the legislative discussion of a reform demanded by public opinion by the substitution of a law of its own. Article the second declares the Ministers to be responsible, but it does not say that they are responsible as a body. This, however, is to be inferred from the abolition of article thirteen of the Constitution, which limits the responsibility of each Minister to his personal acts. Although it is declared in the new provision that the Ministers depend merely upon the Emperor, it is added that they can be impeached before the Senate. In view of the important changes that will be made in the organization of the latter body, the responsibility of Ministers may therefore be considered as complete. The third article, which permits the Ministers to be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif, is an additional guarantee for the integrity of these functionaries. In time the influence which statesmen will exercise in either Chamber will point them out, as in England, to the choice of the Sovereign. The fourth article opens the sittings of the Senate to the public, and allows that body to frame its own internal regulations. The effect of these concessions is to render the Upper Chamber at once more independent of the will of the Sovereign and more amenable to public opinion. Discussions carried on immediately under the public eye cannot fail in time to reflect something of the public sentiment. The fifth article gives to the Senate the faculty of sending back to the Corps Legislatif a *projet de loi* for reconsideration by indicating the modifications of which it appears susceptible. It may also oppose the promulgation of a law by a resolution explanatory of its motives. This latter privilege will obviously produce a dead lock between the two Chambers on important questions, unless the elective principle be applied to the Senate. As its members are now appointed exclusively by the Emperor, the latter under the new article will exercise a double influence in the preparation of the laws. The fact will soon give rise to conflicts which will result in the reorganization of the Senate on a more popular basis. The country will not tolerate the continued existence of a body of a purely obstructive character. The sixth article gives the Legislative Body the right of framing its internal regulations and electing its President, Vice-President, Secretary and questors. This is a most important concession. It restores the autonomy of the Lower Chamber, and renders it impossible for the Government to muzzle the Opposition by the partisan action of its presiding officer. By the seventh article the right of interpellation, without any preliminary formalities, is recognized in both the Senate and Corps Legislatif. It also admits orders of the day *motivé*, the Government, however, reserving to itself the right of sending them back to the bureaux. The portion of the clause relative to the freedom of interpellation practically restores the right of free discussion in both branches of the Legislature, and it will be made immediate use of by the members of the Left as a means of eliciting information from the Government in regard to the alleged plots for which so many persons have been arrested and kept in prison. By the ninth article a change is effected in the manner of voting the Budget. In future the Budget of each Minister is to be voted by chapters, conformably to the nomenclature annexed to the *Senatus Consultum*. The effect will be to give the Corps Legislatif a more effective control over the public expenditure than when the Budget was voted by sections. The tenth article renders the modifications introduced for the future in the customs and postal tariffs obligatory only in virtue of a law. This will put an end to the uncertainty and anxiety caused to the commercial classes by ministerial caprice, and will place the trade of the country on a surer foundation. These constitute the main reforms introduced in the Constitution by the measure which is now before the Senate, and which, it is probable, will undergo but little discussion, as it is expected that its sittings will not be prolonged beyond the middle of the month. It has been referred to a committee of ten to report upon, but the members of the committee will not be nominated until tomorrow (Thursday,) to which day the Chamber adjourned.

The Press generally accords the Emperor and the Government credit for the honesty and sincerity with which the promises of the message have been fulfilled. The *Constitutionnel* regards the proposed reforms as "complete and decisive." They exceed public expectations, it says, and satisfy the most sanguine expectations. They constitute the representative and Parliamentary *régime* to its fullest extent with all its franchises and guarantees. The *Journal des Debats* says that the *Senatus Consultum* disappoints in no degree the hopes inspired by the Imperial message, and it considers that the Cabinet will henceforth be practically as much under the influence of the Chambers as it was under the constitutional monarchy, and even under the Republic. *La France* says that it is impossible not to see in the proposed reforms a profound modification in the spirit and mechanism of French institutions, for excepting the changes produced by revolution, it offers the most important progress which has been realized by regular and constitutional means since the year 1789. The *Opinion National* says that what is still more to be prized than the reforms conceded by the *Senatus Consultum*, is the fact that it shows that the Constitution is really perfectible, and that every time the need of a change is felt, it will suffice for public opinion to declare itself with energy and spontaneity, for the desired change to effect itself without revolution, without shocks, without violence, and by the effect of the calm but irresistible pressure of the national will regularly manifested. The Republican journals do not know how to qualify the concessions, which are fatal to their hopes. After finding fault with their limited character, the *Siecle*, however, observes:

> "Is this saying that the project of the *Senatus Consultum* is not a progress? Assuredly not. If we wanted to describe it in a few words we would say that it was a certain participation on the part of the Corps Legislatif in the Empire, a participation tempered by the preponderance of the Senate. That which is termed 'personal power' has received its death blow. The advance toward liberty is marked."

The effect of the proposed reforms upon the trade and finances of the country is being already extensively felt. Every one is confident that the new Parliamentary *régime* will speedily have for result a reduction of the army, and consequently of the national burdens.

THE CASE OF MR. WARREN.

The Government has turned the tables against Mr. WARREN to scare him from proceeding for damages for the alleged injuries and losses inflicted upon him during his imprisonment by the Police in connection with the recent electoral riots in the capital. On Saturday he was summoned for examination before a Juge d'Instruction, preparatory to his being prosecuted for being present at and assisting in a seditious assemblage on the Boulevards. Previous to this a *communiqué* was addressed by the Government to the *Rappel* impugning the veracity of his statements in regard to the extent of his injuries and the loss of his money. With regard to the latter, he unfortunately can bring forward no other testimony than his own; but with respect to the brutality with which he was treated, he has evidence which the testimony of the Police cannot shake. I took down the statement of one of his witnesses yesterday, and it is conclusive on the point. This gentleman, Mr. WASHINGTON TREMLETT, an Englishman, residing and doing business at No. 4 Rue de la Paix, states that on Thursday night, the 10th of June, about 12 o'clock, he was walking quietly home from his *café* in the Boulevard Montmartre, when he was seized by three *Sergents de Ville*. He saw no crowd and heard no seditious cries of any kind at the time. After being struck by the fists, and life preservers of the Police, he was dragged off to the Mairie, in the Rue Drouot. There he met with a second edition of the brutal treatment to which he had already been subjected, having been kicked and struck on the head several times as he passed through a file of Police into the yard. He made no resistance, for it would have been useless to do so, as there was a body of about three hundred *Sergents de Ville* in the place.

There, for the first time, he saw Mr. WARREN lying on the stone steps almost in a state of insensibility. After being kept at the Mairie until their names and addresses had been taken down, they were marched off between two files of Police to the Conciergerie. He and another prisoner had to support Mr. WARREN between them the entire distance, he was in a state of such extreme prostration. He complained of having been struck on the head and on the breast by the Police. During the march to the Conciergerie the guard kept striking and otherwise ill-treating them, although they made no resistance and kept moving as fast as they could. He remonstrated several times with them, and invoked their forbearance on account of the feeble condition of Mr. WARREN, but his entreaties were not attended to. On arriving at the Conciergerie they were placed in a hole into which 600 prisoners were crowded, and in which there was scarcely room to stand. There Mr. WARREN became worse, and those who were with him thought he was dying from the effects of the ill treatment he had met with. After reiterated demands on the part of witness, he and Mr. WARREN were placed in a separate cell, where they were supplied by the apothecary of the prison with arnica and chloroform. In the course of the night Mr. WARREN got better, and in the morning he and witness renewed their requests to be allowed to communicate with their respective Legations. They were kept in the cell until the Friday night, with nothing but coarse brown bread and bean soup to sustain them. On that night they were removed in the cellular vans to Bicetre, Mr. WARREN being still very weak and suffering. At Bicetre they were placed in a stone casemate with sixty-eight other prisoners, where they were allowed a little straw for a bed. On the whole they were better treated among the military than among the Police. On the afternoon of Saturday they were allowed to communicate with their friends outside, and the same night Mr. WARREN was released through the interference of Mr. WASHBURNE. Witness, however, did not get out of the prison until the following evening, when he was liberated in consequence of an application to the authorities on the part of the English Minister. He had never been acquainted with Mr. WARREN previous to his meeting him at the Mairie, in the Rue Drouot.

This witness Mr. WARREN could not produce before the *Juge d'Instruction* the other day; but when the case comes before the tribunal, I presume that he will be entitled to the benefit of his testimony. It will not, however, be worth much to him, as he only saw him at a late hour of the evening, and there will be a host of Police agents to swear, as in all such cases, that he formed part of a seditious crowd. In the meanwhile Mr. WARREN has addressed a reply to the *communiqué* to the editor of the *Rappel*, of which the following is a translation:

Mons. Le Redacteur-en-Chef:

A friend has just put into my hands the *communiqué*, which has been notified to you, with reference to my case, and I cannot let it pass unanswered.

That document states that I was arrested, together with other individuals, who had resisted the legal summons, and that I was set free by a measure of indulgence. Then, after setting forth that I had complained of being ill-treated and robbed of a sum of 400 francs during my arrest, it adds, "An investigation has proved those allegations to be without foundation."

I declare the assertions of the *communiqué* to be entirely false. I deny that I was arrested, together with other individuals, who were resisting the legal summons.

I had been dining with a friend, and was returning to my lodging at the Grand Hotel, when I was, without reason, brutally assaulted and subjected to the most cruel treatment, after which the sum of 400 francs was taken from me.

I deny that I was the object of a measure of indulgence. It is an abuse of words to qualify thus an insufficient and tardy reparation.

Lastly, I deny that an investigation has proved that my assertions with reference to the assault and robbery were without foundation.

Witnesses heard out of my presence, against whom I have not had the opportunity of bringing either answers or witnesses, can certainly not be said to have proved anything against me, and it seems strange to me that any writer speaking in the name of the Authorities should have so far forgotten the elementary rules of justice and law as to take the contrary position.

Such, Mons. Le Redacteur, are the only replies I intend making to the *communiqué* for the present.

My evidence I will produce when the prosecution begun against me, in reply to my complaints, comes to a hearing. Be good enough to insert this in one of your early numbers, and receive the expression of my distinguished consideration.

J. Q. A. WARREN.

GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, Aug. 2, 1869.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD CASE.

The case of the Transcontinental Railroad will come up again for hearing next week. I shall keep you posted as to the result.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

MAX STRAKOSCH has made some excellent engagements here for his Fall and Winter campaign in the States. CARLOTTA PATTI goes back with him. Mlle. MORENSI has signed a seven months' contract with BAGIER, with a privilege to the latter to continue it for three years. The terms are most advantageous for our fair country woman. She leaves on the 17th for Hombourg, where she is to sing in opera with the Marquise DE CAUX.

TEXAS.

Quiet State of the Country—General Reynolds after the Cattle Thieves—The Flora of Texas—Cattle-Herding on the Prairies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

This part of Texas is as quiet as any of the steady-going regions of the Northeast—a strong contrast with the passionate savagery of last year. In early Spring, when the violence of the storm seemed to have spent itself, some prophets said it was but the ominous lull before the worst of the tempest: "When the leaves get large enough to hide the desperadoes they will break loose again;" but when the leaves came, a few vigorous blows shattered the bands of outlaws, and since the death of BICKERSTAFF and BOB LEE there has been no disturbance. The Mexican robbers, devastating the lower Rio Grande country, are a long way off, and we hear no more of them here than you do. The haunting pestilence, quarantined off the coast, is farther now from us than from you. The cattle thieves are now the special objects of the attentions of General REYNOLDS and the military, who are trying to arrest this wholesale evil. You know there are local species of stealing not considered very dishonest in the localities where they are fashionable. In lumber regions a man does not lose caste for sawing up his neighbor's logs, once in a while, instead of his own. How many of our countrymen would not feel furiously indignant at being called thieves just for filling their pockets with their neighbor's pears or apples? Isn't the farmer who grudges racoon hunters a feast of roasting ears without leave voted a curmudgeon? The decent thieves here take a cow or steer now and then, but it is a hanging matter (under Judge LYNCH) to steal a drove. If your butcher does sell you steaks from your own missing yearlings, it isn't worth making a fuss about, but if some "low down" fellow drives off your work cattle, he needs to go to Huntsville for his moral health. I used to wonder when a child why horse-thieves were so much worse than other thieves, and the wonder holds me yet. Here a horse-thief is expected to be a murderer, and is treated as such by the people when they catch them, and the weight of evidence goes to show that he deserves it. The occasional cow thief will not long be tolerated when beef gets to be worth ten cents a pound. It sells for three or four now. At present he is on a par with a Western New-York sheep-lifter, a nuisance hardly worth punishing. The coming railroads will change all that.

As I have already said, the greatest "disability" under which the Texan labors is the inability to move from place to place. This will soon be remedied; but the greatest natural drawback to its prosperity is the lack of good water in the Summer, or in seasons of drought the lack of any water at all. There has been plenty of rain this year. A great superfluity last Winter, and plenty for the growing crops this Summer. Yet, except in the rivers, the streams are all gone. Occasional pools of fœtid water lie in the deeper holes in the channels of last Winter's streams, and during a rain for a few hours, there will be a flow of water. Well-water is very commonly bad, and often fails, while some depend upon cisterns. The country is too level, and the rivers too small and far apart ever to be depended on as a source from which to irrigate the land. Sickness seems almost limited to the regions of bad water.

THE FLORA OF TEXAS.

Of what has been to me the greatest of all attractions of this region, I have hesitated to speak, for the "dear people" generally do not care for a naturalist's report, unless it is made in "popular" style—and as that is my hobby, I'm afraid I am incurably technical on that theme. But it is too tempting and too conspicuous to be neglected. If PONCE DE LEON had first landed in Texas this would have been Florida. A succession of flowers crowns the year from February to December. Here, as further north, the greatest flood of bloom comes in May and June. Some of our choice garden flowers are wild weeds here, and of some of our common ones there is no end. Besides these there is a wilderness of beauty not even mentioned in common botanical works; and a tendency to variation from described standards, much greater than I have met before. Blossoms take on colors not known to their species in our latitude, and grow far beyond "regulation" dimensions, yet without any specific change that I am able to discover. Whole tribes of our commonest flowers are not to be found here, while some of our rarer ones are in great abundance, and a few cosmopolites or weeds of larger ideas seem quite at home everywhere. Yarrow and tall "flea bane" daisies are innumerable, but never a dandelion or a white clover have I seen; but there is a wild crimson clover, very pretty to substitute for the latter, and a talk milk weed with large pale yellow flowers, which look like light complexioned dandelions, for the former. Four species of verbena are common here. The prettiest are almost as pretty as our hot-house friend, but far more hardy, as it begins to bloom during the frosts of March, and keeps on till the end of June. There is a delicate, crapy white larkspur, very common in the Spring, with a pale lead-colored spot on each sepal, which would be as fine in the gardens as any now growing there—but I cannot find the seed. The birds are always about, and though I have saved some seeds I have to take them before they are fairly ripe. There is a snow-white beards-tongue, exceedingly abundant and beautiful, but the seed, though very plentifully borne, hardly gets a chance to ripen. Seeing which, I secured some stalks and am ripening the seed in a flower-pot. Our garden coreopsis and spiderwort are as plenty as daisies, and the great white primrose (another speciosa) grows among the docks and cockle burs like any weed. Passion flower vines trail round the cow paths, tangling the weeds together and choking neglected cornstalks, and raying out their purpling fringes of flowers, a perpetual wonder among their coarse surroundings. It reminds one of an angel in a leather apron, or any incongruous association you can think of. Think of gathering fuschias from cucumber vines, and it will seem akin to these wonderful flowers that lie like stars among the pig weeds, each growing with a coarse leaf like that of the snow-ball bush. A "bachelor's button," (centanrea Americana,) as large as a dahlia and as delicate and fringy as can well be imagined for so large a flower, fairly empurples the spots where it grows. The standing cypress and foxglove beardstongue are marvels of size and color, but the list is too long to be enumerated here. I have preserved some hundreds of specimens, at least sixty of which would be a fine addition to our garden flora; and this too, within walking distance of the place where I write. The State has never been half explored, and for many years there will be plenty of room for new discoveries.

The cryptogamia are few and insignificant. Ferns and club mosses I have not seen. Mosses and lichens few and small. Fungi are fewer than anywhere I have been, but there is a very common species of puff-ball cut square across the top, which is very rare at the North. I have collected, both in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey three times as many species in a single walk, as I have found during the season here.

There are more blues and purples among the flowers than is common to see, and these vary endlessly. The blue-eyed grass varies from milk-white to dark purple, as do anemones, described as "white and roseate." Red or pink flowers are comparatively rare. One great deficiency, which seems strange in this sunny region, is the lack of fragrance. Only the mint tribes have any strength of perfume, and this resides in the plant rather than the blossom. Even the wild buffalo clover is almost scentless.

There is a marked difference between the woods plants and those found on the prairie adjoining, though some species are common to both. Except a few puff balls and mushrooms, the cryptogamia are limited to the forest, which produces a few exquisite flowers. The timber is chiefly oak, of a number of different species, interspersed with gum, sassafras, honey-locust, pepperwood, hackberry and other trees. The Osage orange, here known only as *bois d'arc*, is a common tree, and its seeds an important article of export. Plums and grapes grow wild in great abundance near the streams, and are often excellent. The "Mustang" grape, which is remarkable in its appearance, with an extremely acrid rind, is yet so good within as to be a great favorite with people who know how to eat it without blistering their lips.

At this season the wild sunflowers and other weeds—mostly gone to seed—are so tall in some parts of the prairie, as quite to cut off the view of a pedestrian and make adherence to the beaten track almost a necessity. These tall weeds, however, though very common, are limited to patches, the general growth being about three feet high in the cattle ranges. How huge it might become if unmolested, it would be hard to guess.

CATTLE HERDING ON THE TEXAS PRAIRIES.

Cattle herding on these prairies is a wild, half-civilized pursuit, with picturesque and poetical aspects, and danger enough to make it exciting at times. This danger rarely comes from the cattle themselves, nor from the sneaking cattle thieves before mentioned, but from the nature of the ground, and the manner of doing the work. The herder is always mounted. If not otherwise mounted, a man will borrow a horse or mule to go after his oxen when they are at pasture, if they are not more than a mile off. The weeds are so high he cannot see them from the ground, and the half wild oxen run faster than he can, even if he could find them. Working oxen are frequently left "necked" together for the convenience of catching and yoking them. This bond of union does not prevent their eating, rambling or lying down at will, but simply keeps them together. But the herds are mostly of unbroken cattle, wholly unused to being handled, and often very wild. The deep ditches and holes with which the prairie is gullied in all directions, are invisible, even to a horseman, at a few yards distance, when not very large and buried in the woods. They are only crossable at the paths. After a rain the black mud at these places is slippery as ice. When the herder is obliged to "cut out" a single beast from the drove, he has to ride at a gallop, with his eyes on the creature to be taken, while the horse has to see to the road he goes. Men break their necks in a fox-chase in smooth old England sometimes, though that is child's play to this. A false step—a slip—too short a leap across a gully, or the crumbling of its treacherous banks—a sudden dash by some of the cattle—and even a Texan herdsman may be thrown. A young man of this place lost his life a few days since in a collision with a yearling he was trying to cut out from the herd. When the fox-hunter is thrown there is no danger of a stampede of foxes trampling him to death where he lies. Out in the wilder regions, where the people are fewer and the herds number their thousands instead of hundreds, the dangers are increased by the ferocity of the savage animals themselves.

When I first came here it seemed inexpressibly funny to find the ladies afraid of cows, but it seems more reasonable now. Some of the cows are very unlike Mr. BEECHER'S "barn-yard saints," and current stories make them quite dangerous quadrupeds at times. But unfortunately for my *rôle* as a newspaper correspondent, I labor under a chronic inability to see bugbears perform. I never could see a ghost, though I have tried hard. I never could encounter a bear in the blackberry patch, though I went on purpose to the very spot where he scared the neighbor's children out of their wits. I could not catch a glimpse of a mad dog last Summer, though they were as thick as hops. And all Summer long I have been walking alone, miles and miles every week, upon the prairie and in the woods, among these terrible creatures, and never could see a bit of wickedness in them. They leave off grazing, turn their great Juno-like eyes, with a sort mild curiosity as I pass, and then go to eating again. "Only this and nothing more." Once I saw all that were in hearing, rushing with one accord to one place with great bellowings, where some accident had befallen one of their kind. Like the Levite I went by on the other side, and did not see the end of the consultation, but think it probable that the object of their uproarious sympathy was destroyed by it. It seems impossible that it should have survived the trampling of such a great multitude of hoofs.

Until you watch these half wild creatures it is hard to realize how much of their original instincts our tamer herds have lost. Take one of our cows from one farm to another at a distance and she will fret and escape to her old home, if she can; but after one season she seems to forget all about it, and remains contented in her new place. Here, where enclosures are made only for keeping out cattle, and scarcely ever for keeping them in, when a cow is taken to a new place she is taken with her calf. The latter is kept in a yard, and the mother milked when she comes to it. As calves here are never weaned until the cow does it, she remains as long as she cares for her calf, and then—months afterward—goes back to her old range, though it should be many miles distant. Horses and mules have an almost incurable tendency to the old place, and have to be hoppled, or "lariated" when pastured, to prevent their escape. Time seems to effect no cure. At any rate, the few weeks which suffice among civilized animals do nothing toward weaning these from their old associations.

The mortality among them seems to be surprisingly great. I frequently come across the carcass of some of them in my walks. The locality is marked by a cloud of turkey-buzzards sailing above it, or hopping about on the ground, or any log or tree which may be near it. These great, slow-moving birds are quite as tame as common poultry, and it is curious to watch them at their orgies. There is always a breeze astir on the prairies, and the foul feast can be easily watched without inconvenience from the windward side. They quarrel mildly over their game, doing courteous battle in a sort of dance, of which they soon tire, and return to eating. They are silent, except for a sort of smothered grunt, which seems to mean, "Get out of my way."

The skeletons left after these feasts lie bleaching in all directions, and a bone dust manufacturer could collect hundreds of tons of bones within sight of this town, without money and without leave. But there must be an end to all things, even to this waste and my letter—here is my part.

E. C. W.

JUDGE DENT.

He Ventilates His Wrath Upon Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am entitled to a defence. Again, you hold an office of the Republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. For instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference: You aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success, except in the opinion of the people, while I ask an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrous eclipse, except in the judgment of Mississippi.

In the probable results of the future we both stand amenable to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition, you are ungrateful and unscrupulous as to the means of success. Your organ, the New-York *Sun*, in the same breath, ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your excellent tool, Mr. TULLOCK, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President of the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous inactivity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effrontery.

Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions in the way of your success, because, through President GRANT'S intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support. Now, this is in direct conflict with your systemized plans: for what General GRANT gets in the next Presidential election clearly Mr. BOUTWELL will not get, and therefore have you denounced the Conservative Republicans, who are for GRANT, that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans, who are for BOUTWELL; and by some strange dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the Conservative Republicans—a party created by his magnanimity, and triumphant through his encouragement.

But, Sir, your purpose is easily discernible, and has a two-fold object, viz., to destroy the National Republican Party in the South, and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your crown. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise you mean to ruin—a result, from present appearances, much more likely to be reached. Your official intervention for WELLS, for instance, gave twenty thousand majority for WALKER. Your letter to STOKES gave Tennessee to SENTER by an overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvelous political sagacity, now active in Mississippi and Texas, will repeat your calamity, and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat.

Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly the imposition on these States of your iron-clad oath, and the alienation is complete, landing them all into the outstretched arms of the Democracy. But the consequences of your folly do not stop here. Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will follow, deciding their political *status* in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peal in your ears this fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the Republic to rebuke you for a wanton repression of that most sacred right—the elective franchise.

But, Sir, this will not deter you from your mad course; you will still persist until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin. When you were appointed Secretary of the Treasury and unanimously confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion, did you not take an oath to administer your office impartially, and for the exclusive objects of its creation—to collect the revenue and control the finances of the country? Is not that office the property of the nation, and yourself only clothed for a time with a little brief authority? Then, Sir, how do you explain this perversion of its legitimate uses and functions into a means and instrument of oppression to force and compel an election of obnoxious rulers upon the people of the South?

Is such a course consistent with your oath of office? or do you call this a great moral idea? But, Mr. BOUTWELL, though you have thus prostituted the power of your office for purposes of oppression, without the warrant of conscience or law, it may be that you can tell me by what authority you assume to pronounce upon my political orthodoxy? Who constituted you the infallible Pope of Republicanism? Who gave you the authority to hurl the political anathemas of the party? Again, what right had you to commit the Administration to your policy? Have you to learn yet that you are only part of the Administration, and not the whole of it, though your friends believe that a monomania has seized your mind on that subject, and that you verily believe yourself the State? Very respectfully,

LEWIS DENT.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 17.

In a few days there will be issued a report of the operations of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the past three years. From advanced sheets it appears that the capital stock reaches the sum of $41,063,100, of which amount the Company owns $592,000, leaving stock upon which dividends have to be paid to the amount of $40,561,100. The bonded debt of the Company amounts to $4,634,100.

The lines of the Company occupy every State and Territory except Minnesota and New-Mexico, and with the lines in these they have exclusive connections. During the last four years the construction and reconstruction of lines has amounted to over 30 per cent. of the whole length of line owned by the Company. New line built, poles and wires, 7,968 miles; new wire erected, 18,127 miles; line reconstructed, 17,580 miles.

The following is the property of the Company, July 1, 1869, exclusive of real estate and stock interests:

Stations	3,469	Manipulating keys	4,180
Miles of poles	52,099	Translating repeaters	132
Miles of wire	104,584	Printing instruments	19
Miles of submarine cables	103	Switch boards	710
Sounders	2,607	Lightning arresters	1,666
Recording instruments	1,304	Cells of main battery	14,929
Relay magnets	3,807	Cells of local battery	7,210

The receipts of the Company have been as follows:

1866-7	$6,656,925 36
1867-8	7,004,560 19
1868-9	7,316,918 30

The net revenue has been:

1866-7	$2,624,919 73
1867-8	2,641,710 83
1868-9	2,748,801 45

or average of about 6½ per cent. on the capital stock.

A new system of tariff is now about being inaugurated, based upon the air-line distances. During the past year there have been 363 new offices opened on the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company. During the past year 6,090 miles of wire have been added to the property and facilities of the Company.

THE NEW FIRE ALARM.

Full Description of the Entire System—The Cost and Progress of the Work—The New System to be in Operation in Six Months—Abrogation of the Tower Bells.

The contract entered into a week ago by the Board of Fire Commissioners with CHARLES T. & J. N. CHESTER, No. 104 Centre-street, to construct the new fire alarm, is already in process of execution, and the work has been commenced with such energy that they expect to finish the entire work within six months. The new system is expected to cost about $200,000, but it is believed that it will be so perfect in its operation and will, by the promptness and certainty with which it will give notices of fires, so lessen the chances of great conflagrations and decrease the losses by fire, that the entire cost will be saved within a single year.

The new system from which so much is hoped, and reasonably, will differ, in many respects, from any system of fire alarm now in existence, but will combine all the best features of the telegraphic fire alarms now in use in other cities. In all the external apparatus which will be necessarily forced upon the public gaze in the streets, care will be taken that the ornamental shall be considered, and nothing added to the many eye-sores now encumbering our thoroughfares. This will be especially cared for in the poles and wires, which will be the features chiefly observable. The poles are to be of chestnut cedar, or spruce wood, neatly trimmed and painted; straight and substantial, but not cumbersome, and being always placed on or near lot lines, are not to obstruct entrances, passage-ways or sidewalks. They are to be fifty feet high on the general line diverging from the Central Office in Mercer-street, and upon the several routes are to be proportioned to the number of wires they may be required to carry, but in no instance to be less than thirty feet high. The wires are to be of the best workmanship, with not more than ten alarm stations upon any one circuit, and all the wires are to be so attached and arranged as to be easy of access at all times.

MACHINERY AT CENTRAL OFFICE.

The Central Office of the new system will be established in the building known as Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, and is to be provided with the following appliances:

A sufficient number of self-acting, paper-registering apparatus, (with or without accompanying "relays," as may be deemed necessary,) attached to the signal circuits, whereby alarms for fire received may be printed upon paper, to be detached and filed away for reference; a test indicator for each circuit, whereby its general condition may be ascertained at any time, and in addition an apparatus and appliances, to be on the principle of that used in testing the Atlantic Cable, enabling the operators to examine and test for faults, breakages, and the usual disturbances to which telegraph lines are subject; an "electro-magnetic watch clock," by means of which the tests made by the operators in charge at stated intervals during the twenty-four hours may be recorded; one or more alarm bells, so arranged that a break in the continuity of any of the several circuits shall be indicated, and notice given to the operator; an apparatus for automatically sending out to the various Alarm Stations the signal number which may be required, and so arranged that, being capable of being set to any number, from 1 to 999, when thus set and started into action, its circuit wheel, set to the required number or alarm, acts by proper appliances so that the alarm is sent out on each circuit successively, and with equal and great force, and in so rapid a manner that the entire number of Alarm Stations shall receive one blow on the gong within one and one-half seconds, although the force of the battery is thrown on only ten circuits at one time. One such apparatus shall also be attached to the "signal station" circuits, and in like manner as above the "alarm" shall be tapped on each or all the signal boxes; also one or more switch-boards, with sufficient switches, circuit-breaking keys, and other appliances as shall permit alarms being sent on one or more of the several circuits as may be desired.

All of the machines and other attachments and appliances are to be of the finest workmanship, elaborately finished and mounted, and so designated in all their multitudious functions that the operator in charge shall be able to handle them with celerity, and have the fullest and most complete command over all the circuits at all times. Communication with the central office of the Police telegraph will be established by means of improved "dial machines," so arranged as to be capable of expressing in a comprehensive and rapid manner the peculiar style of message relating to fires, which are usually forwarded to and from that office.

ALARM STATIONS.

The chief innovation of the new system, and the one in which a belief in its usefulness is mainly placed, is in the alarm stations scattered throughout the City, but conforming as nearly as possible to the code of signal stations now in use. The stations will be placed nearer together in the upper part of the City, and the time to be gained in giving notices of fires is to be found in the fact that from each one of these stations an alarm can be given, which is not now the case. At each of these stations is to be placed a mechanical gong ringer, so constructed that the power o a single cup of small capacity shall start the machinery, which strikes a gong or bell of about twenty pounds weight, and the machine is constructed to work upon either an open or closed circuit. The machine, with the weight, will be enclosed in a black walnut case with glass front—the door having good brass tumbler lock and one key—and securely fastened to the wall of the station in such part of the building as may be indicated. The case is so constructed that the weight can be wound up without the case being opened, and an indication given when the weight is run down. Each is supplied with a good lightning arrestor, and a telegraph key, and the wires, leading from the poles to and from these machines will be suitably insulated and properly protected.

Each "street-box" will be constructed of iron—roof-shaped—with an outer and an inner case, containing an automatic signal machine, which is wound up and started into operation by pulling a button or similar device; the door of the outer case to be opened to obtain access to the button. The inner case is to contain the automatic machine—itself securely incased in an iron box—which is to have its circuit-wheel cut corresponding to the station number, and must be capable of signaling that number with perfect exactness and uniformity; the machines on each circuit to be so speeded as to give a slightly different rate of signal, so that when two or more signals are to be received at the Central Office they may be readily distinguished. This machine is to be of the finest construction, and capable of running with a one ounce weight attached to the handle. The inner case is also to contain a bell magnet or electric alarm bell, which will sound sufficiently loud to be heard ten feet from the boxes when closed, a signaling key and a good lightning arrestor. The outer door is to be provided with a strong brass tumbler lock with five keys. The inner door, to which is attached the button or device for starting the machinery, will also be provided with a strong brass tumbler lock and one key. All the locks of the outer cases are to be uniform in style and wards. The keys of these boxes are to be in the charge of the policemen and firemen, except one for each box, which is to be left at a place to be stated by a plate on the box itself, so that it can be accessible at all hours to any person discovering a fire. The boxes are to be placed whenever practicable, in such public places as hotels and drug stores, which are open all the time, and are uniformly to be made long and narrow, so that they will not be cumbersome when placed upon the telegraph poles, as in many parts of the City they must be.

This system, it is claimed, is absolutely reliable, and the contractors promise that the work shall be done in such manner that its entire benefits shall accrue to the public. The work will be done under the personal supervision of Commissioners MCLEAN and WILSON, as the Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners having the matter in charge.

The completion of the new system will sweep away the last vestiges of the old Fire Department, and among other radical changes will abrogate the tower bells, the ringing of which in the old days were too often a signal for riot and disorder equally as an alarm for fire. We have frequently of late spoken in derogation of these bells, for the reason that we cannot see how they are useful, even now, and these remarks have brought us a communication from a bell-ringer in behalf of his craft. It is not doubted, and has not been charged, that the bell-ringers do not faithfully perform the duties demanded of them, but it has been claimed, and again asserted, that their duties can be altogether omitted to the profit and pleasure of the public. The claim of the bell-ringers, that they discovered a large proportion of the fires in 1868, does not militate against the fact that they have sent out many unnecessary alarms, and of late are almost invariably behind the gongs in the engine-houses in giving the signal for fires. But now that the utter abrogation of the bells is so near, the question is at rest, and no good purpose can be served by its further agitation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION.

Review and Parade at Tompkins-Square—Visits to the Engine-Houses by Captain Shaw.

In pursuance of the arrangements which had been previously announced, a review and inspection of a battalion of the Fire Department was tendered Captain E. U. SHAW, Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Tompkins-square. The companies assembled for the purpose were Engine No. 7, Captain POYNTON; No. 9, Captain SULLIVAN; No 13, Captain ERLACHER; No. 14, Captain WILSON; No. 25, Captain LIVINGSTON; No. 26, Captain O'NEIL, and Hook and Ladder No. 1, Captain KING, all under command of District Engineer. C. H. REYNOLDS. Men, horses, and apparatus were in excellent condition, and having been picked from the entire district in order not to rob any portion of the City of proper protection from fire, were calculated to show the Department to the best advantage.

At the appointed hour, Commissioners SHALER, MCLEAN, GALWAY and WILSON, with Chief Engineer ELISHA KINGSLAND, arrived on the ground, escorting Captain SHAW, and the work in hand began. The first step was an inspection of the companies formed in line, and next the battalion marched in review—first in common time, then at a trot, and lastly at a gallop, the men mounting and dismounting engines and tenders while going at the latter gait. The line having been reformed, the officers were called to the front, and, advancing with Chief Engineer KINGSLAND, Captain SHAW was introduced to each, after which he addressed to them a few words in hearty commendation of their performance, and the companies were then dismissed.

The guest was then driven to several of the engine-houses in different parts of the City, attended by the Commissioners and the Chief Engineer, and was afforded an opportunity of seeing the wonderful celerity which has been reached in hitching up, the horses almost invariably, at the first tap of the bell, seeming almost to attach themselves to the engines, in readiness for the run they know to be at hand, and for which they manifest intense eagerness. All the details of discipline and management about the engine-houses were fully exhibited and explained, and the Department shown as freely in its every-day guise as in its holiday attire at Tompkins-square. Captain SHAW expressed great surprise in the perfection that has been reached, and remarked upon the marvelous change in the means for fire extinguishment in New-York since his visit to the City a few years ago.

The Weighmasters' Frauds—The Examination of Colonel Spear Resumed—Motion to Dismiss the Case.

The examination into the frauds alleged against PERCY B. SPEAR, while acting as United States Weigher, was resumed yesterday:

Michael Barrett, testified: I worked for Spear; I sometimes worked in his district for the stevedores; cannot recollect the greatest amount of money I received in any one week; received more than $7 some weeks; never received so much as $10 any one week.

Cross-examined—I never signed the rolls myself; don't know who did sign them; I was never present when they were signed; did not receive the money from Spear.

Timothy Long, testified: I worked for Spear either the last week in April or the previous week; previous to that time I worked for Mr. Doolittle.

General JAMES B. SWAYNE was called by the prosecution for the purpose of proving that men came into SPEAR'S district after his dismissal, and desired to put their names on the pay-rolls, representing that they had done so during SPEAR'S administration. The witness was only asked a very few questions, after which his examination was concluded.

Thomas Duraney testified: I am not certain that I worked in Spear's district last May; never authorized any one to sign the pay-rolls for me in May; went away from the district about the 1st of July; always signed the pay-rolls myself; that is my writing on the roll of the 29th of April; the signature on the pay-rolls of May 6th and 13th are not mine; have worked for weighmasters for about thirty years.

A motion to dismiss the case was made by the counsel for the defendant, who argued that no offence had been proven against his client, at the same time mentioning that he could produce testimony, if necessary. The motion was disallowed, the Commissioner subsequently remarking that he desired to have the case finished as soon as possible, as he did not intend to devote all his time to Government business. He adjourned the examination until Wednesday next.

The Humboldt Celebration.

As already reported, active preparations are making in this City for the celebration of the centenary birthday of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the renowned naturalist. The principal feature of the celebration here will be the unvailing of the Humboldt bust in Central Park.

The day will also be duly celebrated in all the principal cities and towns in the country. At Philadelphia a monument will be unvailed in Fairmont Park, and another at Pittsburg in Alleghany Park. In Detroit the Cosmos Society will be inaugurated, and in Boston a *stipendium* for worthy students of natural history will be founded. At Newark, N. J., the day will be celebrated in aid of the German Hospital. At St. Louis the erection of an observatory proposed by Mr. TICE, and the project will probably be carried out. From Milwaukee we hear that a committee appointed for that purpose has submitted a plan for establishing a Humboldt Institute.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held at the corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, yesterday. It was announced that the Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, Ninth-street, had received 434 applications for male help, and 1,005 for female help from the 1st to 14th inst., and that it had applications for work from 648 males and 902 females during the same period. It procured situations for 343 males and 749 females. A communication was transmitted by Dr. M. G. ECHEVERRIA, calling attention to the violence recently manifested by the inmates of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals. Notice was directed to the stoppage of ambulances in passing through the Central Park, by ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller, and the matter was referred to the Warden of Bellevue Hospital. A letter was received from Governor **Hoffman** in regard to the proposed new rule for convicts at the Penitentiary.

Communications were also received from Rev. E. C. **Wines**, transmitting the proceedings of the Executive of the Prison Association, and asking for information: and from **Charles F. Loosey**, Consul General of Austria, presenting copies of plans and descriptions of hospitals in Vienna, which were accepted with thanks. A proposal to furnish a pipe five feet long, three feet wide and three feet high, for the gas works at Randall's Island, for the sum of $167, was received and accepted. The receipts for the past two weeks were $2,022 66.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.

Further Particulars of the Sufferings of the "Mary Jane's" Crew—A Singular and Terrible Voyage—Condition of the Sailors at Quarantine—The Value of Bills of Health.

A brief notice of the arrival at this port of the steamship *City of Port-au-Prince*, having in tow the schooner *Mary Jane*, found drifting at sea with her entire crew dead or dying from yellow fever, appeared in yesterday's papers. Further particulars make the story even more shocking. On the 15th inst. the steamship discovered the schooner floating about helplessly with her helm lashed, in latitude 33.42 north, longitude 74.05 west, and sent a boat to her to ascertain what the trouble was. A harrowing sight presented itself on board. Only two men were found alive, and they were unable to help themselves. The yellow fever had attacked all hands, and the Captain with two seamen had already died, and were still lying in the vessel in a state of putrefaction, the remaining sailors not having strength enough to throw the bodies overboard. The survivors were questioned as to the time they had been sick and how long they had been out. They could remember nothing except that the Captain died on the 4th inst., and that a brig had spoken them without giving them relief. The schooner was ascertained to be bound to Boston from St. Domingo, and had been about eighteen days out. To increase the sufferings of the crew, they had been without food or water for five days, a fact which can hardly be explained. The *City of Port-au-Prince* left three men on the *Mary Jane* and towed her to this port, dropping her at the lower Quarantine. When the Deputy Health Officer, Dr. **Reid**, reached her, the stench on the ship was almost unendurable. One of the seamen—the mate—was lying on deck, and was just able to swing his hat; the others were below. As soon as possible the sufferers were removed to the Quarantine ship *Illinois* and properly cared for. The seaman is not expected to live.

The names of those who died are: **Israel Nickerson**, of Barrington, N.S., Captain; **Lewis Clundy**, cook, and seaman **John A. Swan**, of Barrington. The survivors are **L. Nickerson**, mate, and **Samuel S. Smith**, seaman.

The *Mary Jane* had a clean bill of health on board, but the health officers here have lost their confidence in such papers. The yellow fever was undoubtedly contracted by the crew at St. Domingo, although it is officially stated not to be there. Very many instances occur of fevers being brought here from ports where clean bills are issued by the authorities and countersigned by our Consuls. It requires the utmost vigilance on the part of our health officers to ascertain whether a vessel can be safely admitted into the harbor. They have to satisfy themselves regardless of documents. It is a grave fact that if every ship showing clean bills of health has been allowed to reach our docks, the yellow fever and possibly the cholera would long since have appeared in New-York.

Custom-House Decree.

The Commissioner of Customs informed Collector **Grinnell** a few days ago that fees collected under State and Municipal laws are unconstitutional, and shall hereafter in no instance be collected, thereby abolishing all fees, except a tax of thirty cents per ton annually on vessels, fees for necessary papers and United States Hospital money, which amounts to twenty cents a month. These three are United States levies, and have always been collected by the Collector of Customs in this port. With regard to the abolition of those State levies, viz., pilotage, license and half-pilotage, Port Wardens, State head money, State hospital tax, Quarantine fees and one per cent. gross amount of freight, they cannot be abolished, nor their collection prohibited, by a Commissioner or Collector of Customs. It was decided by Justice **Swayne**, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the brig *Kentucky vs.* the Cunard steamship *China*, that "all port regulations are compulsory." Thus it will be seen that no such abolition will be made because of the Commissioner's decree. The Secretary of the Treasury alone has the right to instruct Collectors.

According to an act passed in 1799, each State has a right to levy and collect its own seaport fees, but, for accommodation, and to prevent a multiplicity of transactions, State hospital money, Harbor Masters' fees and Quarantine dues have been collected by the Collector of the Port, who received therefor a commission of two and a half per cent. To the changing of this mode of collection, perhaps, the Commissioner referred in his letter. Still, we think his decision will in no wise affect it. The other fees, such as pilotage, Port Wardens, State head money of $2 50 collected from each immigrant, and which is the only source of revenue of the Board of Emigration, are all collected by the Pilots, Port Wardens, Emigration Commissioners, or their agents, and the Commissioner of Customs, who is but a Government executive officer, has no jurisdiction direct or indirect over State enactments. Therefore, there can be no alteration in the marine taxation of this port at present, other than the transfer to different hands of the collection of Harbor Masters', State hospital and Quarantine fees, and even that change is uncertain.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner **Flynn**, in the case of **Mary Lawder**, who was supposed to have died from the effects of injuries inflicted by her husband, **William Lawder**. The evidence in the case did not show any violent conduct toward the deceased by her husband, so the jury rendered a verdict of death from internal hemorrhage from a rupture of the liver, the cause of which is unknown. They also exonerated the prisoner, and expressed the opinion that the deceased had accelerated her own death by long-continued intemperance. The Coroner accordingly released Mr. **Lawder** from all further restraint.

Coroner **Flynn** made some further progress, yesterday, in the case of **James McSorley**, the Central Park gardener, who was found in a pond at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-Ninth-street, on Monday, under suspicious circumstances. Officer **James K. Phillips**, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he was informed by a hackman that the body of a man was in the pond. He then saw the remains standing erect in the pond. The pond is entirely unprotected, there being no railing or other obstacle to prevent a person walking or falling into it. The sides of the pond, which is sunken, are full of rocks, and the deceased probably injured his head when he fell in, that being the opinion of the witness. The case will be concluded to-day.

On the 17th inst., **Honora Halsey**, aged 23, and residing at No. 10 Vandewater-street, fell down a flight of stairs on the third floor of No. 233 Fulton-street, where she was employed. She sustained such severe injuries that death occurred yesterday. Coroner **Flynn** was notified to hold an inquest. It is alleged that the stairs where the accident occurred are in a very dangerous condition, there being no rail protection for persons passing up or down.

Coroner **Flynn** held an inquest yesterday, at No. 63 Mott-street, over the remains of **Daniel Banks**, aged 38, and a native of Ireland, who died suddenly yesterday from the effects of intemperance. Verdict in accordance.

Francis Callahan, 17 years of age, fell dead in a sewing machine wagon yesterday, at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets. Coroner **Flynn** held an inquest, and ascertained the cause of death to be heart disease.

The inquest in the case of **Catherine McDaniel**, the young woman who committed suicide a day or two ago at No. 165 Monroe-street, was yesterday adjourned until to-day by Coroner **Flynn**, in consequence of other business. The girl is said to have committed suicide because she had been outraged or seduced by her employer, **James Sweeney**. The relatives of this man allege that he has been arrested in some underhand way, by some unknown detective and at the dictation of some unknown person. What charge has been preferred against **Sweeney** is not known, though they have had some communication with him, though exactly in what manner they decline at present to divulge. This phase of the case is a rather peculiar one.

Coroner **Flynn** was notified yesterday to take the *ante-mortem* statement of **Patrick McDonnell**, who had been severely wounded in the abdomen by a pistol bullet, discharged by **Simon Smith**. It appeared from the statement made by the wounded man that at a late hour on Wednesday he entered the saloon kept by **Smith**, on the first floor of No. 456 West Forty-second-street, he himself also being a resident in the same house. **McDonnell** ordered some refreshments and was insolently asked for the money before he had consumed them. **McDonnell** remarked it was time to pay for the lager and pie when he had eaten it, which so enraged **Smith** that he rushed at his customer with a club, and put him out. **McDonnell** refused to go away from the sidewalk when the other struck him on the temple with the club. Mrs. **Smith** took the weapon from her husband, and while **McDonnell** was taking it from her she fell. **Smith** then ran into his saloon and procured a revolver, with which he wounded **McDonnell**. The wound is considered to be of a very dangerous character. **Smith** was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries.

Charles Carroll, of No. 314 West-street, accidentally fell over the roof of that building, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. Coroner **Flynn** will hold an inquest to-day.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Club convened yesterday at 1:30 o'clock P. M., A. M. **Powell** presiding. **Thos. Cavanach**, of Brooklyn, spread the large table with fine Japan lilies and beautiful flowers; E. **Field**, Middletown, N. J., brought some fine muskmelons; **Isaac Hick**, of Hempstead, L. I., showed several varieties of excellent apples, pears and improved crab apples.

Mr. **Hick** opened the meeting with a brief practical discourse on the different varieties exhibited. He spoke highly of the Siberian crab apples for making preserves. This variety is a great bearer. He thought the Transcendent crab was quite equal, if not superior, to any other variety now cultivated. The reason, he said, why pears fail on Long Island is in consequence of ill winds, which promote the diseases to which pears are subject. Three years out of four, he said, the leaves of some of his pear trees are all cast prematurely. In the course of his remarks in regard to fertilizers, he stated that a good two-horse wagon load of barn-yard manure costs farmers in his locality about $5, delivered at their fields.

The melons were cut and distributed, and at the suggestion of J. W. **Gregory** the name of the Middletown melon was given them.

F. **Finch**, of Fort Hamilton, L. I., sent two specimens of apples to be named, one of which was thought to be the Summer Queen. W. M. **Doty**, of No. 32 Cortlandt-street, also presented a plate of large and beautiful apples, requesting a name for them.

Dr. **Trimble**, who has lately been ruralizing in Westchester County, brought a quantity of Baldwin apples, a small and knotty fruit, which, he stated, was a fair specimen of the apples now growing in that county. The soil and the trees, he said, are all right, but the fruit is wanting. He thought it was safe to conclude that the fault is in the tiller of the soil. Farmers cannot raise fruit; our fruit must be cultivated by professional pomologists, who will devote time and attention to their trees at a season of the year when farmers must be cultivating their crops of grain.

Mr. **Beach**, of Woodside, N. J., showed a quantity of apples called the Primate, all of which were large and of fine flavor. Mr. **Williams** failed to read a paper on rural topics, as announced. After a session of nearly two hours, the Club adjourned for one week.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Reid et al. vs. Blane.	110—Van Keller vs. Schulting et al.
63—Rogers vs. Sheehan.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3096—Bartel vs. Blinks.	3333—Smith vs. Manhattan Hoisting Machine Company.
3407—Bamberger vs. Levy.	3330—Link vs. Hughes.
3428—Baker vs. Keller.	3454—Bamberger vs. Mack.
3413—Bernheimer vs. Muller.	3448—Wardell vs. Caurana.
3443—Stanford vs. McElroy.	3449—Twine vs. Farman.
3446—Bawland vs. Schwazschedt.	3450—Benedict vs. Tift.
3447—Mathusius vs. Kellev.	3451—Schwager vs. Engler.
3449—Emmertz vs. Hersberg.	3452—Larsen vs. Butler.
	3453—Frank vs. Gallagher.
	3454—Roberts vs. Jarrett.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

PROSECUTION OF A CIGAR DEALER.

Charles Hess, of No. 37 Avenue A, was charged with having violated the Revenue laws in selling cigars not contained in boxes. The Commissioner announced that a complaint was made against the accused some time ago, but that he had been too busy to issue a warrant.

DISCHARGED.

James Woods, one of the men charged with being implicated in the washing and reusing of canceled revenue stamps, was discharged on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 19.

Before Judge Barnard.

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE BALDWIN CASE.

Caroline C. Baldwin vs. De Camp and Colton.—The plaintiff in this action instituted a suit for the possession of certain personal property. The proper order of repleving was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but before its execution one of the defendants (Colton) removed the property beyond the Sheriff's jurisdiction. On this state of facts an order of arrest was applied for and granted, under which the defendant Colton was taken into custody by the Sheriff and imprisoned two weeks in Ludlow-street jail. A motion was made several days since to vacate the order of arrest, and on that motion the Judge reserved his decision. Subsequently thereto, counsel on behalf of the defendant, without notice to plaintiff's attorney, and on entirely new papers, moved for and obtained an order vacating the order of arrest, and the prisoner was discharged accordingly.

Motion is now made on behalf of plaintiff to set aside the order discharging the prisoner, and asking an order to the Sheriff directing him to rearrest him.

The Court postponed the further argument until Monday, when the attorney for the defendant (Colton) pledged himself to produce his client in court.

Stewart, Rich and Woodford for motion; W. W. Gage opposing.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 19.

Before Judge McCunn.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF TENNESSEE SCHOOL FUNDS.

The People ex rel. George R. Rutter.—This was an application to discharge George R. Rutter, President of the First National Bank, of Memphis, Tenn., held under a warrant charging him with embezzlement, in having appropriated school funds held by him on deposit as trustee, the circumstances of which have been already published in the **Times**. The application was based on the defectiveness of the commitment and requisition in not showing on their face that a crime was committed, and on other technical informalities. The return showed that the prisoner was held for extradition to Tennessee in obedience to a requisition from the Governor of that State.

The return was demurred to because it did not set forth and charge a crime against the prisoner with sufficient definiteness, the requisition being of itself insufficient without such definite statement.

The final decision in the case was postponed until to-morrow, Judge **McCunn** intimating, as he directed the postponement, that if it appeared with reasonable certainty that a crime had been committed by the prisoner, he would discharge the writ notwithstanding any informalities.

Roger A. Pryor for the relator; District-Attorney Garvin opposing.

DEFECTIVE COMMITMENT.

In re James McGinnis.—The prisoner, who was committed to the City Prison on Friday last by Alderman O'Brien, on a charge of bastardy, was brought before the Court by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge **McCunn**. Prisoner's counsel moved for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the commitment, as signed by the committing Magistrate, was defective, inasmuch that the blank space in the commitment was not filled in with the complainant's name. The District Attorney opposed the motion. The Court held the commitment defective and discharged the prisoner.

A. B. Sage, Esq., for the prisoner. G. W. Blunt, Esq., opposed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Notice.—During the Summer vacation, commencing the 23d of September, the Chambers of this Court will be opened only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Motions must be noticed for and orders returnable on such days and hour.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

George Hoffman, *alias* Nessell, and James Greenwood, who were arrested in the Sixth Ward, on Wednesday night, on a charge of burglary in the premises No. 368 Broadway, were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, and fully committed for trial, on the complaint of Joseph Strausse and Leopold J. Werner.

Edward Quinn, Michael Dooley and John Robinson, who were also arrested on Wednesday night by the Third Ward Police, on a charge of having committed a burglary in the store of Thomas McLaughlin, at No. 273 Greenwich-street, and stealing therefrom $400 worth of goods, were yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate, who held them for trial. The detectives succeeded in recovering all of the property.

A BOLD THEFT.

On the 31st of last month a man giving the name of Peter Hart entered the store of Messrs. George W. White & Co., at No. 234 Broadway, where he engaged the attention of J. Covert, the clerk, and then succeeded in stealing from the till the sum of $500 in $5 bills. The larceny was not discovered until the fellow had made good his escape. Detective Woolsey and Officer Hayes, of the Broadway Squad, arrested Hart yesterday, when he was fully identified by Mr. Covert. The Magistrate held the accused for trial.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Wm. E. Pester, manufacturer of pocket-books, at No. 85 Nassau-street, appeared before Justice Kelly a few days ago and made affidavit that on the 23d of January, 1869, a man called on him and represented himself as David Ayres, of Danville, Va. He stated that he had sold a quantity of tobacco for $900 to John H. Roberts, of No. 62 Beaver-street. On these representations Mr. Pester sold to the person thirty-three and a half dozen of pocket-books for $289, which amount was to be paid on the 15th of the following month. As payment was not made, a letter was written to Mr. Ayres, who surprised the New-York merchant by informing him that some sharper had made use of his name for the purpose of fraud. This proving to be true, search was made for Mr. Ayres' dummy, and he was lately found in Hamilton-street, New-York, under the name of James S. Block. The Magistrate issued his warrant, and Block, *alias* Ayres, was arrested yesterday, being held for trial on his arraignment. Block is 25 years of age, a native of New-York, and says he is a merchant.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

Wm. Hertzgerodt, of No. 6 Greenwich-street and a newly-arrived emigrant from Germany, met a man giving the name of Charles Spitzer, who represented himself as the owner of a handsome farm in New-Brunswick. He further proceeded to engage the services of Hertzgerodt, and induced him to give up the sum of $37 to pay for a passage ticket. Scarcely had the fellow got the money in his possession than he ran off, but was arrested by Officer Shea, of the First Ward. The prisoner was held for trial by the Magistrate.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

Richard Hurley for beating Florence Finick, committed.

James Tracy for stealing over $1,000 from the safe of John Schultz in Grand-street, which had been first broken open, remanded for trial.

Twenty-seven girls of the street, arrested in the Tenth Precinct, were all held on the charge of disorderly conduct while parading the sidewalks.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 19, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 R., '62..	121⅝	5,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	95⅞
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64..	121⅝		
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65..	121⅝	3,000 Am. D. & I. 7s. bet. call	95
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.n s3	120⅜	85 Merchants' Bank	129
50,000 do	120⅜	100 Phoenix Bank	110
25,000 do b3	120⅜	10 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	140
50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	114	100 West. U. T.	38⅜
5,000 do b3	114	300 do bet. call	38⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67 c	120⅜	200 Pac. Mail	83⅝
65,000 do	120⅜	25 Union Trust Co.	150
25,000 do	120⅜	300 Adams Ex.	58
60,000 do b3	120⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	19⅜
3,000 Tenn.St. 6s, n..	51⅜	100 N. Y. Cen.	209⅜
5,000 do	51⅜	200 Hudson R.	185⅜
10,000 do	51⅜	100 Harlem R.	162
5,000 Tenn.St.6s.x.c..	61⅝	200 Reading	96⅜
10,000 do	61⅜	110 L. Shore & M.S.	105⅞
10,000 N. C. St.6s,new	50⅜	10 Panama R.	240
7,000 do	50⅜	13 C., C. Cin. & I. R.	80
15,000 do...spec.tax	55⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.	88⅜
37,000 do...bet. call	55⅜	50 do	88⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s	86⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97
2,000 N.Y.St.7sB.L.C	108⅜	50 do	97⅜
10,000 Ga. St. 7s...b. c	92	300 Clev. & P. R...b. c	105⅛
9,000 Erie 3d M.	90⅜	15 Chi. & R. I.	116⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	98⅜	100 Tol., W. & W.	79
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1st	90	100 do b30	79
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅜	100 do	78⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds	83⅜	100 do b10	79
		100 do	78⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st. M. ex....b3	89	100 do s60	78⅜
		1000 Ohio & Miss. R.	32
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅜	100 N. J. Cen.	105⅜
10,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	80	100 do	105⅜
5,000 Col.,Cin.& Ind. C. 1st M...bet. call	83⅜	200 do	105
		100 H. & St. Joe. R.	124⅜
1,000 Lake S. Div. Bs.	97⅜	500 C. C. & I. C. R.	34
300 D., L. & W.R.b.c	112⅜	100 do...2d call	34

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.	123	$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68.	120⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C.	123⅜	5,000 do b3	120⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.	121⅜	5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110⅜
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'64.	121⅜	5,000 do	110⅜
5,000 do	121⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s.10-40 C.	113⅜
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.	120⅜	5,000 do	114
12,000 do	120⅜	10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	100
400 do...small	120⅜	65,000 U.S.5-20C.'65,n s3	120⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	51⅜	100 Wells-Far. Ex.	19⅜
15,000 do..bet. call	51⅜	100 U. S. Ex. bet. call	62⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, new..	50	300 New-York Cen.	209⅜
18,000 do...s. tax	55⅜	200 do	209⅜
3,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen.1st M.b.c.	83⅜	100 Hudson R.	185
		300 Reading R.	96⅜
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st bet. call	91⅜	300 Lake S. & M. S.	106⅜
		100 do	106
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.	95	200 do	106⅜
		15 do	107
4,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st M. bds. b.c.	84	600 Chi. & R. I.	115⅜
		100 do b10	116
100 Pacific Mail	84⅜	300 Mil. & St.P.Pf.	89⅜
500 do	84⅜	100 do b7	89⅜
1100 do	85	400 T., W. & W.	78⅜
200 do s10	84⅜	100 Chic. & Alt.	159⅜
200 do s15	84⅜	50 Dub. & S. C.	112

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n..	51⅜	100 Mariposa Pf.	12
100 Cum. Coal	35⅜	100 West. U. T.	38⅜
400 do	35⅜	100 Lake S. & M.So.	105⅜
100 Mariposa	7	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32

THURSDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Treasury Office completed the purchase of the $2,000,000 United States 5-20s wanted for the Sinking Fund yesterday, but only 1,136,200 then offered. In response to the new advertisement for $863,800 the offers to-day amounted to $2,195,800, of which the following is a correct list with the accepted offers. The prices paid are from ⅛ to 1 ꝑ cent. higher than yesterday, but the average for the two millions is more favorable for the Sinking Fund than any previous purchase in August.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$863,800	119.40
Humberts	325,000	118.95@121.10
J. Phelan	40,000	120 @120.90
Cone & Stanton	28,000	119.38@119.88
E. Sweet & Co.	250,000	119.58@119.98
Quinan & Enos	75,000	119.80
Marx & Co.	52,000	119.41
W. H. Ballantyne	150,000	119.69@119.95
Reid, Leo & Co.	230,800	119.95@120.45
Frank & Gans	7,000	119.35
Friedman & Co.	50,000	119.75
John Pondir	125,000	119.95@120.20
Total	$2,195,800	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$767,300	119.40
Humberts	50,000	118.95
Frank & Gans	38,500	119.35@119.40
Cone & Stanton	8,000	119.38
Total	$863,800	

The Treasury Office sold to-day at noon a million of dollars of American Gold Coin at a small fraction above 133 ꝑ cent. The reaction in the Gold Room late on Wednesday to 133¼@⅜ ꝑ cent. was not supported this morning, and before the bids were sent into the Treasury Office the price in the Open Market was down to 133⅛@133⅛, and after the awards there was a further fall to 132⅞ ꝑ cent. As remarked yesterday and the day before, the feeling in the market is, for the time, quite steady in the neighborhood of 133 ꝑ cent., and there has been a considerable amount of buying by the Importers and Bankers to pay Customs Duties and for purposes of Exchange at this rate. Some of these parties had previously borrowed Gold, when the price was 3@4 ꝑ cent. higher, for their immediate wants at the time, and they now return part or the whole of the sums they borrowed, without really diminishing the supply upon the market. The rather unexpected change in the Bank of England rate of Interest to 2½ ꝑ cent., telegraphed this morning, weakened both Gold and Exchange in this market, while it has strengthened confidence in the continuance for some weeks to come of Money at 6@7 ꝑ cent. ꝑ annum to the Brokers. Already we hear that loans have been made of Foreign Exchange on Stock collateral, in one instance to the extent of £400,000, or $2,000,000, the Bills being cashed in the market at 109½@109⅝ for Gold and the Gold turned into Currency at 133 ꝑ cent. The borrower of course assumes the risk of being able to return the Exchange without loss upon the Gold with which at the end of 60 days he will have to purchase it. In some instances the Bankers themselves assume this risk, and make the loans as in Currency, with an extra commission added to the cost of the negotiation. Short sight Exchange on London to-day is 109⅞@110 ꝑ cent. Some 60 day Bankers were done at 109½@109⅝ ꝑ cent.

BIDS FOR $1,000,000 GOLD COIN.

Bussenger & Co.	$100,000	133.05
Fanshawe & Co.	500,000	133.01
Morgan & Keene	100,000	132.88
G. H. Bend	500,000	133.01
Kennedy & Co.	300,000	133 @133.15
Marx & Co.	600,000	132.84@133.14
Lewis, Daniels & Co.	250,000	132.63@133.13
Trevor & Colgate	650,000	132.90@133.01
H. Clews & Co.	1,000,000	133.01@133.06
Shaffer Bros.	100,000	133
Total bids	$4,100,000	

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

Marx & Co.	$300,000	133.04@133.14
Kennedy & Co.	157,000	133.07@133.15
Reid, Leo & Co.	100,000	133.06
Lewis, Daniels & Co.	57,000	133.13
Bussenger & Co.	100,000	133.05
H. Clews & Co.	286,000	133.03@133.04
Total	$1,000,000	

The total amount of transfers in Gold from the San Francisco to the New-York Treasury Office, up to this Afternoon, is $4,000,000, but the amount is deposited here and paid out on the telegraphic order of United States Treasurer **Spinner**, at San Francisco, by installments to accommodate the Bankers at both points. A telegram to the Associated Press from San Francisco notices some dissatisfaction because a single Banking firm seemed to have got ahead of their neighbors in this operation, but we have reason to believe that no undue advantage was allowed by Mr. Treasurer **Spinner**, who responded to the first applications made to him last week, as he did this week to other applications of the same kind, with all readiness, because more than willing to avail of the present exceptional condition of the Exchange between the two cities, to transfer a good part of his San Francisco balance on favorable terms to New-York, where it will be more available and convenient in making sales for the Sinking Fund or in paying it out for Gold Interest.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds ruled steady at last night's advance on all the Gold-bearing 5-20s and other Stocks, and 1 ꝑ cent. higher for the Currency 6 ꝑ cents, (Pacific subsidies,) which sold up to 109, and left off 109@109⅛ ꝑ cent. The Pacific Railway Gold Mortgages are all firmer on steady investment purchases, and the 6 ꝑ cent. Mortgages of the Missouri Pacific, (Messrs. **Clark, Dodge** & Co.) is nearly exhausted at 95 ꝑ cent. and interest. The Central Pacific 6 ꝑ cents., (**Fisk & Hatch**, Bankers,) are selling at 96 ꝑ cent.; the Union Pacific 6 ꝑ cents., (J. J. **Cisco** & Son, Bankers,) are 88½@89 ꝑ cent. and interest. Messrs. **Dabney, Morgan** & Co. are making good progress with the new $6,500,000 7 ꝑ cent. Gold Mortgages of the Kansas Pacific, (Eastern Division of the Union line,) at 96 ꝑ cent. and interest. A new City of New-Orleans 7 ꝑ cent. Gold Loan $1,500,000 was bought out to-day by Messrs. J. & W. **Seligman** & Co., on terms which are set forth in their prospectus. The Southern State Bonds are better for the Tennessees, new, and also for certain railway issues of the State of North Carolina, said to be secured by special tax.

On the Railway list, and also in Pacific Mail, a fair business was done at the Exchange Board and in the Long Room. The Quarterly Dividend of 3 ꝑ cent. has been announced, which creates a lively demand for the Cash Stock, while sellers continue to offer the Stock on 15@30 days' options at a concession. The story of an arrangement between the Toledo and Wabash and the Lake Shore Companies is again quite current to-day, and both Stocks are higher this Afternoon, and there is also a sudden advance in Chicago and Rock Island of 1@1½ ꝑ cent. The Vanderbilt New-York Stocks and the Northwests and St. Paul's are rather dull than otherwise.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night: Gold closed at 133; Exchange on London 105½; Money 6@7 ꝑ cent., to the Brokers; the Public Funds steady; the Railways, with two or three exceptions, dull; Pacific Mail 84½ ꝑ cent. The Coupon 10-40s rose to 114 ꝑ cent.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112¾	114
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅜	123⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅜	120½
American Gold Coin	133⅜	133
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅜	51¾
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55½
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, new	50	50¼
New-York Central	209⅜	209⅜
Reading Railway	96⅜	96⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅜	116⅞
Northwest Common	88⅜	88⅜
Northwest Preferred	97	97¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105⅛	105⅛
Pacific Mail Company	83⅝	84½
St. Paul Preferred	89⅜	89⅜
St. Paul Common	81⅜	81⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅜
Hudson River	185	184⅜
Harlem	162	162
Lake Shore	105⅜	107⅜
Wabash	78⅜	79⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ꝑ cent. reg., 1881	121⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅜
6 ꝑ cent. coup., 1881	122⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	123	10-40 registered	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅜	10-40 coupon	114
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅜	6s Currency	109

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	99	South Car. 6s, new b.	65
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99	Missouri 6s	86⅜
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	Mis., H. & St. Jo. is	90
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Indiana 5 ꝑ cent.	98⅜	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64⅜
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	63	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	84⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	51⅜	Connecticut 6s	99
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55	Rhode Island 6s	99
Virginia 6s, new bds	60⅜	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	108⅜
Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅜	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	108⅜
North Carolina 6s	50⅜	N. Y. 7s, Canal l'n '70	100⅜
North Car. 6s, new b.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. Canal '72	102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	143	Hanover	108
Manhattan	140	Irving	110
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	140	Market	121
America	142	Nassau	106
Phenix	110	Shoe and Leather	141
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Corn Exchange	131
National	116	Continental	100
Merchants' Exch'nge	117	Importers' & Trad'rs'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	112
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	105⅜
Commerce	126	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	115	Oriental	150
Chatham	167	Gold Exchange	140
B'k of the Republic	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gal. & Chi. 2d Mort.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. est.	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st Mort.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95⅜	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76⅜	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	98
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	98⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	89
A. & T. H. 1st Mort.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th Mort.	74
A. & T. H. 2d M. pref.	82	Chicago & Al. Skg. F.	98⅜
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Chicago & Al. 1st M.	99
C. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Chicago & Al. Inc.	91
C. & N. W. 1st Mort.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	92
Consol'd 7 ꝑ ct. convt.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	101
H. & St. Jo. L. Grants	108	Mil.&St.P.1st M. 7 3-10	91⅜
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	93⅜	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅜
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	88⅜	Chicago & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st M.	83⅜
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76⅜	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	97
T. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	83⅜	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 1st M., 1888	80	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Qy. & T. 1st M., 1890	75	Am. Dk. & Imp'mt Bds.	94⅜
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79	Western Union Bds.	89
Gal. & Chi. Extended	97	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91

The Customs Duties paid into the Treasury Office to-day amount to the large sum of $774,000. The deposits of Gold on California account were only $150,000 or $200,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 19.

General balance yesterday	$93,550,248
Gold receipts	1,047,033
Gold payments	96,225
Gold balance	82,974,154
Currency receipts	250,372
Currency payments	1,390,658
Currency balance	10,057,621
General balance	94,602,266
Customs—included in gold receipts	774,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan*. This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address **Dabney, Morgan** & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. **Jesup** & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI)
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the above bonds. The road is completed; earned last year $1,118,238 net, about $11,000 per mile, while the interest on the loan is $420,000 in gold.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency. For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Leather, Sides	11,066
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,493
Cotton, bales	—	Naphtha, bbls.	593
Eggs, bbls.	901	Pork, bbls.	7
Flour, bbls.	9,041	Beef, pkgs.	15
Cornmeal, bbls.	626	Cutmeats, pkgs.	150
Cornmeal, bags	50	Lard, pkgs.	820
Wheat, bushels	68,290	Butter, pkgs.	1,912
Corn, bushels	33,954	Cheese, pkgs.	13,812
Rye, bushels	40	Tallow, pkgs.	45
Oats, bushels	12,966	Starch, boxes	430
Grass-seed, bushels	50	Tobacco, hhds.	60
Beans, bushels	48	Whisky, bbls.	103
Hops, bales	378	Wool, bales	360
Hides, No.	300		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Roselle*, for Glasgow—56,184 bushels Wheat, 67 hhds. Tobacco, 143 tcs. Tobacco, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 Staves.

By the brig *M. Richmond*, for Havre—4,842 casks Naphtha.

By the brig *Mystic Tie*, for Bristol—93,783 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—1,921 bales Cotton, 290 bales Hops, 49 bales Hog's Hair, 160 boxes Bacon, 816 tcs. Lard, 946 bbls. Flour, 1,445 boxes Cheese, 14 casks Soda, 34,304 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—20 bales Roots, 119 bags Coffee, 48 baskets Annatto, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 90 cases Leaf Tobacco, 1,466 bales Leaf Tobacco, 243,985 lbs. Tallow, 1,158 bbls. Resin, 14 cases Cigars, 100 boxes Bacon, 3,500 boxes Extract, 375 cases Sewing Machines, 60 cases Clocks, 197 pieces Mahogany.

By the ship *Koemar*, for Liverpool—37,920 bushels Wheat, 676 bbls. Resin, 4,306 bbls. Flour, 63 hhds. Tobacco, 3,000 Staves.

By the bark *Thames*, for London.—900 bbls. Flour, 251 bbls. Resin, 16,004 bushels Wheat, 600 Oars, 500 Handspikes, 300 cans Lobsters, 1,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Union*, for Bremen—200 hhds. Tobacco, 82 cases Tobacco, 290 bales Tobacco, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 83 boxes Extract Quercitron, 880 bbls. Resin, 15 tierces Pork, 55 cases Hardware, 2 pkgs. Wines, 1 bale Furs, 12 cases Spokes, 16,951 bushels Rye, 3 bales Seneca Root, 344 lbs. Wax, 76 lbs. Shoe Pegs, 200 boxes Cheese, 74 Shooks, 5 boxes Preserves, 3 bbls. Flour, 8 cases Segars.

By the bark *Isabella Margaret*, for London—244 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 20 cases Spirits Turpentine; 22,079 gallons Refined Petroleum; 450 cases Photolic Oil.

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—28,000 lbs. Hams; 47,376 bushels Wheat; 1,120 bbls. Flour; 9,900 lbs. Lard; 19,200 lbs. Cheese; 131 bales Hops.

By the bark *J. E. Holbrook*, for Genoa—2,020 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Valkyen*, for Vigo—950 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 60,974 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Julie*, for Bremen—6,116 bbls Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Sunshine*, for Cork—19,015 bushels Wheat, 101 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $7 37½@7 62 ꝑ 105 lbs. Pearls have been quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand at uniform prices; sales 4,119 bags by the *Lindheim*, and 1,000 bags by the *South America*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 104,899 bags. Laguayra has been in request, and about 600 bags have been placed at 17½c., gold, ꝑ lb. Of Mexican, 110 bags were sold on private terms. The week's business in other than Rio Messrs. **Amana** & Co. sum up thus: "2,009 mats Java, sold in lots for consumption, 23½c.@24½c.; 575 bags Java, sold in lots for consumption, within range; 1,184 bags Ceylon, sold in lots for consumption within range; 200 bags Maracaibo, ex '*Teresa*,' on private terms; 429 bags Laguayra, in lots, at 17c.@17½c.; 490 bags Costa Rica, in lots, at 14c.@17½c.; 996 bags Savanilla, sold for consumption on private terms; 114 bags Costa Rica, shipped to Hamburg by first hands. The stock of other than Rio, this morning, amounted to 35,240 bags, and 68,289 mats, including of Java 920 bags and 68,289 mats; Ceylon, 13,673 bags; Maracaibo, 8,333 bags; Laguayra, 4,783 bags; Costa Rica, 1,146 bags; Manila, 6,769 bags; Mexican, 251 bags; African, 191 bags; and of Angustura 84 bags. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angustura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Prices have been further advanced about ¼c. ꝑ lb. on very small offering and an active inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,543 bales, including 1,512 bales to spinners, 816 bales to speculators and 215 bales to shippers. Of the amount sold 225 bales were to arrive. Sales were also reported of 200 bales on the basis of Low Middlings, for September delivery, on private terms; 225 bales do., for October delivery, part at 29¾c; 1,150 bales do., December delivery, part at 28c., and 400 bales do., February delivery, at 27c. ꝑ lb. The market closes with an upward tendency.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30	30¼	30½	30¾
Good Ordinary	32	32¼	32½	32¾
Low Middlings	33½	33¾	34	34¼
Middling	34½	34¾	35	35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,260
Receipts last week	1,816
Receipts preceding week	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	352,719
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	676,988
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,821
Exports since Jan. 1	180,913
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	364,656
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,351
Estimated stock on hand here	12,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,435,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	21,500
Estimated stock same time last year	46,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—The demand has been moderate, but sufficient to absorb the receipts. Prices are unchanged, though scarcely as firm. We quote: Jersey, Extra Brands, 26c.@26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by Express, 23c.@24c.; Canada, 23c.@24c., ꝑ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a further slight yielding in prices of State and Western Flour, which has been in very slack request, and offered rather more freely. Shippers have not been buying to any considerable extent. The home trade enquiry has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 85@$7 20; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 20@$7 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 05 ꝑ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 45
Extra State	6 85@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 65@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 85@11 75

Southern Flour continues in very moderate demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $6 60@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ꝑ bbl. California Flour rules dull and heavy at $6 85@$9 50 for Extras, ꝑ 196 lbs.; sales 150 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in slack demand at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ꝑ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

FRUIT—Peaches are monopolizing the time of fruit dealers to such an extent that all other fruits appear neglected. The trade is heavy, and, although the receipts are larger than ever before, an active demand keeps the market fairly cleared, though at lower prices than pay in most cases. Plums, Pears and Blackberries, of good qualities, are offering, but sell slowly. Melons also are quite plenty and are doing fairly. We quote: Pears, Bell, ꝑ bbl., $4 50@$5; Pears, Seckel, ꝑ crate, $3 50@$4; Pears, Bartlett, ꝑ crate, $4@$6; Pears, common, ꝑ bbl., $3@$4; Peaches, Jersey, ꝑ basket, 50c.@$1 25; Peaches, Delaware, 50c.@$1 25 ꝑ basket. Apples—Pippins, $3@$4; Boughs, $3@$3 50; Common, $2@$2 50, ꝑ bbl. Blackberries, Lawton, 4c.@6c. ꝑ quart. Whortleberries, $2@$2 50 ꝑ bushel. Watermelons, $10@$35 ꝑ 100. Nutmeg Melons, $1@$2 ꝑ bbl. Grapes, Concord, 25c.@30c. ꝑ lb. Dried Fruits are without inquiry. Apples—State, fine, 12¾c.@13¼c.; State, good, 11¼c.@12c.; Western, 9½c.@10½c.; Southern, new, 9c.@10c. ꝑ lb. New Peaches, prime, 22c.@24c. ꝑ lb. Peaches—Good, 12c.@18c.; common, 8c.@10c.; unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c. ꝑ lb. Blackberries, 8c.@9c. ꝑ lb. Cherries, pitted, 18c.@20c. ꝑ lb.

GRAIN—Prime Spring Wheat has been scarce and held firmly, on a moderate export inquiry. Inferior grades of Spring have been in fair supply, and in limited request at easier and variable prices. There has been considerable activity in Winter, chiefly in Red and Amber Western, which has been more freely offered at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 124,700 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 75@$1 80; Red and Amber do. at $1 57@$1 65, chiefly at $1 63@$1 65 for good to prime; No. 1 Spring at $1 70@$1 72½, the latter rate for part of a load; No. 2 Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 47½@$1 61, mainly at $1 60 for sound; Mixed Spring at $1 63; White State at $1 75@$1 77; Red and Amber do. at $1 65@$1 70; White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80; and Amber Tennessee at $1 70 ꝑ bushel. The general market closed rather steadier, with more disposition manifested by shippers to buy desirable lots, particularly of Winter, at the going rates. Corn has been in very moderate supply and demand, at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,500 bushels at 97½c.@$1 18½ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 19@$1 23½ for poor to very choice Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 22½ for White; $1 24@$1 25 for Yellow Western ꝑ bushel. Rye has been selling in a jobbing way at from $1 25@$1 28 for Western, and $1 29@$1 32 for State, ꝑ bushel. Market dull. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt small sales were reported at $1 70@$1 75 ꝑ bushel. Oats have been more actively sought after, partly on speculative account, the market closing stronger. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 141,000 bushels at 63c.@67c. for large and small lots of Old Western, chiefly at 63c.@65c.; and 60c.@65c. for new crop Southern Jersey, and Western, ꝑ bushel. Beans have been quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Marrows, prime, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Marrows, fair, $1 75@$2; Beans, Mediums, prime, $2@$2 10; Beans, Mediums, fair, $1 40@$1 75; Peas, Canada, free, $1 45@$1 50, ꝑ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, ꝑ bag, $4 75@$5. The export clearances include 6,372 bbls. Flour and 119,500 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 900 bbls. Flour and 16,004 bushels Wheat for London; 2,000 bbls. Flour and 56,184 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 19,015 bushels Wheat for Cork; and 16,951 bushels Rye for Bremen.

GUNNY CLOTH—Has been held firmly, on a moderate inquiry, at 23½c. ꝑ yard.

HAY—There has been a restricted movement noted in New Bale Hay, for local use, at from 50c.@95c. ꝑ 100 lbs. Old continues inactive at 60c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ꝑ 100 lbs.

HEMP—A sale of 800 bales Manila has been made at 13c., gold, ꝑ lb., thirty days' credit. Market firm, though not active.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots, and sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs. average, the former to arrive, at 21½c., and the latter here, at 21½c., gold.; 8,491 Entre Rios, part at 21½c., gold, and part in bond, on private terms; 1,000 Montevideo, Seconds, averaging 21 lbs., at 19½c., gold; and 8,000 Wet Salted Texas Heifers, Kips, &c., on private terms, ꝑ lb.

HONEY—Cuba has been inactive at 68c.@70c., gold, in bond, ꝑ gallon. Stock in first hands, 37 tierces.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ꝑ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ꝑ lb. The receipts were 378 bales; export clearances, 421 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited demand at previous prices. The receipts to-day were 11,066 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly sought after at previous quotations. The stock includes 3,897 hhds. Cuba, 5,499 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,605 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ꝑ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ꝑ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ꝑ gallon	37c.@42c.	40c.@46c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ꝑ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ꝑ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ꝑ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ꝑ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ꝑ gallon	—@—	80c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine has been in fair demand and quoted firm, with sales reported of 265 bbls. at 43c.@43½c., the latter rate for New-York barrels, ꝑ gallon. There were no receipts; the exported clearances included 244 bbls. and 20 cases for London. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Of Tar, 200 bbls. Washington changed hands at $2 60 ꝑ bbl.; market steady. Resin has been salable and rather buoyant in price, on reduced offerings; sales were reported of 1,050 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 30@$2 37½, chiefly at $2 35@$2 37½; 400 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 45, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 12½@$4 25 ꝑ 280 lbs. No receipts were reported to-day. The export clearances reach 3,066 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 43c., for merchantable, ꝑ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10 ꝑ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 30; Pitch at $2 55@$2 75 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been very sparingly dealt in since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 70c.@71c.; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ꝑ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market continues well stocked with Potatoes, and although the finer qualities are doing better, the trade, taken as a whole, is unsatisfactory. Tomatoes are quite plenty, and as well as Corn, are selling cheap. We quote: *Potatoes*—Dyckman, $1 12@$1 38; Jackson Whites, $1@$1 25; Monitor, 88c.@$1 12; Potatoes, Sweet, ꝑ bbl., $6@$7. Onions, White, ꝑ bbl., $4@$4 50; Onions, Red, ꝑ bbl., $3@$3 50; Marrow Squash, ꝑ bbl., 75c.@$1; Turnips, ꝑ bbl., 50c.@75c.; Long Island Tomatoes, ꝑ bushel, 30c.@50c.; Cabbages, ꝑ 100, $4@$6; Green Corn, ꝑ 100, 75c.@$1.

POULTRY—The demand has been limited and prices have been depressed. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, ꝑ lb., 20c.@21c.; Turkeys, ꝑ lb., 20c.@24c.; Ducks, ꝑ pair, 75c.@$1; Geese, ꝑ pair, $1@$2 25; Spring Chickens, ꝑ lb., 21c.@23c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after at 17¼c.@17½c., in bulk, and 23½c.@23¾c. in bbls., here, ꝑ gallon. At Pittsburg, 1,000 bbls., in bulk, were sold for August delivery at 15c. ꝑ gallon. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; 320 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence included 6,116 bbls. by the ship *Julie* for Bremen. Refined Oil has been held with more firmness, but has not been in urgent request. Sales were reported here of 3,250 bbls. Standard White, for August, various deliveries, within the month, at 32½c.@32¾c., ꝑ gallon. At Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31½c.@32c., chiefly at 31½c.; 500 bbls. Standard White, last half of September, at 32½c.; and 6,000 bbls. Standard White, September to December delivery, (1,500 bbls. each month,) at 32c. ꝑ gallon. And at Pittsburg 500 bbls. Standard White, for August, at 32c.; and 500 bbls do., for September, at 32¼c. ꝑ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,493 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,200 bbls., and at Pittsburg 2,620 bbls. The export clearances hence were 93,783 gallons by the brig *Mystic Tie*, for Bristol; 22,079 gallons by the bark *Isabella Margaret*, for London; 2,020 bbls. by the bark *J. E. Holbrook*, for Genoa, and 950 bbls., 2,000 cases and 60,974 gallons by the bark *Valkyen*, for Vigo. The shipments from Pittsburg were 2,118 bbls. Standard White, in cases, is slow of sale at from 37½c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@40c. ꝑ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., is quiet at 10c.@10½c. ꝑ gallon; in cases it has been quoted at 16½c.@17c. ꝑ gallon. The receipts were 593 bbls., and the export clearances, 4,842 cases, by the brig *M. Richmond*, for Havre. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 05@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 25@$2 35, on a lighter offering.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very slow of sale, and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 25, closing at about $32@$33 12½ for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cutmeats have been in request at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 150 packages at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20½c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ꝑ lb. Bacon continues scarce and wanted at full prices; sales 285 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 17½c.@17¾c. ꝑ lb. Lard has been quoted steady, but has been without animation; sales have been reported since our last of 465 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@20½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for City; 20c. for choice Kettle-rendered do., (Lockitt's,) and 20c. for Prime Steam ꝑ lb. Beef is inactive at from $8 50 to $13 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ꝑ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $25@$30 ꝑ bbl.; sales 90 bbls., in lots. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. **Starin & Floyd**, in their special report for the **Weekly Times**, notice thus:

We have but little change to note in the market for Butter, as the trade is passing through the usual dull period of Summer, and about emerging into the more active business that ensues about the first of September. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 13,422 pkgs., which are very considerably less than the average weekly receipts since the opening of the present crop. Western stock is in full supply, and of generally inferior quality, but with fair demand for selections. Fresh Pail Butters are not up to the standard, the present receipts being hot-weather make and not of usual quality, which causes a good inquiry for fine to extra quality of State Dairies, being now the best in market. State tubs and firkins are in limited receipt and good demand at quotations. Welsh tubs are in fair supply and good demand at quotations, principally for Eastern markets. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ꝑ lb.	41	@42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ lb.	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ꝑ lb.	34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ꝑ lb.	34	@38
State half firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ꝑ lb.	40	@42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ꝑ lb.	30	@31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ꝑ lb.	25	@27
Ordinary Western firkins, ꝑ lb.	22	@25
Common Western firkins, ꝑ lb.	16	@18

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 50,453 boxes. The demand for export was quite active up to the deliveries for last Saturday's steamers, although but few Factories commanded our extreme quotations, while the sales of Fancy Stock at 16¼c.@16½c. were too limited and comparatively exceptional to be included in quotations for this market. For causes yet undeveloped exporters still continue to pay extreme prices for stock in the dairy districts, much higher than our own market will permit, and thus purchases made for the supply of local or export trade are rendered non-paying by the foregoing process. The market is well cleaned of stock and receipts are light, as producers are stimulated to hold back their supplies; but the market is not only quiet at the close of the week's trade, but also very dull at quotations, which are unchanged:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ꝑ lb.	15½c.@16c.
Factories, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	14c. @15c.
Factories, common, ꝑ lb.	10c. @12c.
Factories, skimmed, ꝑ lb.	7c. @11c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ꝑ lb.	14c. @15½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ꝑ lb.	12½c.@13½c.

RICE—Has been in light demand but quoted: California, $8 25@$9 25; Rangoon at $7 75@$8, currency, free; $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ꝑ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon to-day 12,500 bags.

SUGARS—Have been firm in price and in moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of 827 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c.; and 585 boxes Havana at from 11¾c.@12½c. ꝑ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ꝑ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ꝑ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12½c. ꝑ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15¼c. ꝑ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ꝑ lb.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior at 11c.@11½c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ꝑ lb. Messrs. C. **Amann** & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since the 1st inst., thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1869	131,715	153,763	118,007	1,309
Receipts since Aug. 1	10,471	2,939	38,983	....
Total	142,186	156,702	156,990	1,309
Sales since Aug. 1	19,198	17,876	.....	301
Stock Aug. 19, 1869	122,988	138,826	156,990	1,008
Stock Aug. 20, 1868	[illegible]	58,139	71,927	123
Stock Aug. 20, 1867	70,712	65,471	27,962	....
Stock Aug. 21, 1866	85,557	75,764	99,071	[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12½c.; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted up to $1 17½@$1 18½ ꝑ gallon. Sales, 350 bbls.; receipts, 103 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active and generally quoted about steady. For Liverpool there were taken 283 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ꝑ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. by sail and 10d. by steam, ꝑ bushel, chiefly by sail; 250 bales Hops, by steam, at ½d. ꝑ lb.; 68 tierces Beef at 4s. ꝑ tierce. For London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 4½d. ꝑ quarter. For the Bristol Channel, another Italian vessel, with 2,750 quarters Wheat, on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, an American bark, (re-chartered,) with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ꝑ bbl.; and (reported) a Bremen bark, with 3,600 bbls. do., same conditions, at about 5s. ꝑ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, an American brig, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, hence, at 5s. ꝑ bbl. For a Spanish port, a North German brig, with 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. For Marseilles, a vessel with 500 hhds. Tobacco, reported, at 35s. ꝑ hhd.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WIZARD SKIFF, THE BROKEN SWORD, &c. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Yesterday the Harvards appeared on the Thames in a new boat built for them by JEWETT, an English builder. The Oxonians, in going over the course the last time, took from thirty-nine to forty-one strokes per minute. The London *Times* thinks the Harvard men show signs of hard work.

A great military event in Spain, within a month, is hinted at by the *Patrie* newspaper, and another manifesto from DON CARLOS. The Carlist leaders claim that they have thus far captured nine officers and forty privates of the Spanish army.

A Bombay dispatch, by the way of London, now contradicts the report of the attempt to assassinate SHERE ALI.

The arrival in Paris of General BANKS and Senators RAMSEY and FENTON is announced by the cable.

GENERAL.

There is new trouble at the Binghamton end of the Susquehanna Railroad. The Erie officials refusing to forward any more through freight until back charges are paid, freight is blocked; and the workmen, not receiving their pay promptly, owing to the refusal of the Herrick interest to pay them until the books of the Company are produced, are leaving off work. It is said that Erie's prospects of carrying the election are not as bright as they were a while ago.

The Hartford, or South route ticket, for directors, was defeated in the stockholders' meeting of the Western Connecticut Railroad, at Hartford, yesterday, and the North route elected by a vote of 8,400 against 7,505 shares. The old directors carried the vote by securing additional subscriptions to the stock to outvote the 7,500 shares held by the town of Hartford.

A Missouri farmer was robbed of $36,000 at Omaha on Wednesday.

It is stated that General ROBERT E. LEE will doubtless be present at the reunion of loyal and ex-rebel officers on the Gettysburg battlefield, next week, not because he fully approves the measure, but principally for the reason that "he desires to avoid the misconstruction which might be placed on his refusal to attend by the enemies of reconstruction and reunion."

The stringency in the money market in San Francisco continues. It is reported that Vice-President COLFAX and a number of other prominent men in California have signed an appeal to Secretary BOUTWELL to allow the transfer of several millions of dollars from the Sub-Treasury there to the Sub-Treasury in New-York, but no answer has yet been received to it.

We have full particulars to-day of the crew of the schooner *Mary Jane*, from St. Domingo, which was found drifting at sea by the steamer *Port-au-Prince*, as was briefly stated in the TIMES of yesterday, with all hands on board sick or dead with yellow fever. The names of the dead are ISRAEL NICKERSON, Captain; LEWIS CLUNDY, cook, and JOHN A. SWAN, seaman.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE, of New-Jersey, has decided that the injunction issued by him against the Communipaw Abattoir does not stop the business carried on there, provided it be so conducted as not to create a nuisance.

The supporters in Texas of General E. J. DAVIS for Governor, who claim to be the only true Republican Party, have sent a letter to Secretary BOUTWELL, asking for the aid of the President and Cabinet in the contest which they are carrying on against the A. J. Hamilton party.

Parties in Buffalo are charged with the perpetration of a stupendous patent right swindle, by which farmers along the line of the frontier and in the interior have lost over $250,000. An officer in Rochester was in Buffalo yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of a broker of that city, who is said to be an accessory to the swindle, and to have negotiated forged notes to a large amount.

The Labor Congress in session at Philadelphia yesterday, received reports from the Committees on Organization and on Land Monopoly, and denounced the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph as inimical to labor.

The wreckers have got the steamer *San Jacinto* off Body Island, and she is now being towed up to Norfolk.

Mrs. FITZGERALD, of Storres Township, Cincinnati, Ohio, was burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp on Friday last.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association have declared those offices vacant which members who had joined the new Republican organization filled, and have elected regular men in their places.

At the annual session of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in this City yesterday, several amendments were adopted to the constitution of the order.

The examination of PERCY B. SPEAR, on a charge of obtaining money from the Customhouse on fraudulent pay rolls, was resumed yesterday morning. A motion was made by defendant's counsel to dismiss the proceedings, which was denied.

Yesterday the Fisk concrete pavement and works in this City were inspected by the Water and Street Commissioners of Brooklyn.

An exciting rowing match came off on the Hudson at Guttenberg, yesterday afternoon, between JOHN CODY and ALBERT WILBERFORCE, for $250 a side. The course was from Pollock's River Club House to Bull's Ferry—a three-mile race—which was won by CODY, by two boat lengths, after a close contest.

Over one thousand warrants have been issued during the past year by the Police Court of Newark, not including the arrests made by the Police without warrants being issued.

The supply of live stock for the past week consisted of 6,718 beef cattle; 110 milch cows; 2,288 calves; 31,526 sheep and lambs, and 21,100 swine. Beef cattle are really lower than last week by ½c. ₱ lb. The market is slow at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., net weight, for prime to choice bullocks; 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. for inferior steers; and 13c.@14c. for fair bullocks. A great many would not sell for over 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Trade in sheep is moderate at our last quotations. Good sheep are inquired for, while the thousands of thin and poor culls are not wanted at any price. Prices range from 4c. to 7¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. But most of the sales seem to be made at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., gross weight. Prime calves are in demand at 10c.@11½c., live weight. But hundreds of thin grass-fed animals will not sell for over 4c.@5c. ₱ lb., gross weight. The large supply of inferior stock causes a slow trade. Swine are in moderate supply, with prices easy at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., dressed.

Justice Brought to Every Man's Door.

Upon the examination at Albany yesterday, in relation to the receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad, a Mr. COULTER testified that he was appointed receiver on Friday, Aug. 6, at the Erie Railway office.

Is it possible that Mr. FISK has added the Judiciary to his railway, steamboat, opera house and other cares? We believe it is a new thing in our history for a Judge to go round town peddling justice like milk or marketing at the houses and offices of litigants. In the case of milk and marketing it is certainly a great convenience, and on the whole an economy; but justice can hardly be distributed in that way, except at an enormously increased expense to somebody. The fact is, the mass of the community require so little judicial interference with their affairs that it suits their means and their taste much better to go to the City Hall, where the Judges are provided with apartments in which to hear suitors, and to which the public can always have access, as by law they are entitled to have, than to have the Judges come to them or to the houses of their adversaries. They consider it more lawful, more dignified and less open to the operation of improper influences, or to the suspicion of them.

There was a time within the memory of this generation, when such a proceeding would have led to a Judge's impeachment, and when no respectable lawyer would have taken an order from a Judge under the roof of the parties praying the appointment, unless his adversaries were present and assenting to the decree. That time seems to have passed, however. The old pride of the New-York Bar sleeps, while the bandages are shamelessly stripped from the eyes of the Goddess of Justice. Will it? can it? dare it awake?

The Sober Second Thought About the Income Tax.

We have shown, on a former occasion, that the practical experience of other nations has demonstrated the utility of the income tax as a cheap, speedy and equitable means of raising revenue. In answer to this irresistible evidence, the crotchet is put forward' namely, that the impost is "supereminently a tax on honesty;" that people who ought to pay contrive to evade it, and that, "if only to limit perjury," we ought to abolish it. It provides a new sensation in these dull, hot days, to find an argument so remarkable addressed to intelligent readers on a question of financial science.

If it be a fatal objection to a tax that people are tempted to evade it, we can only come to the conclusion, not that the income tax is bad, but that no good tax was ever yet or ever will be devised. The Customs duties are a "tax on honesty," for they offer strong inducements for people to mislead the officers. Many very respectable persons think it no sin to avoid paying the duty chargeable on various descriptions of goods. They will boldly assert that they have nothing among their baggage upon which a duty can be levied. Wealthy commercial firms will sometimes largely understate the value of the goods consigned to them. They will even swear to statements which certainly would not stand the test of rigorous examination. "If only to limit perjury," then, we ought to abolish all Customs dues.

The excise furnishes another instrument of torture for persons of weak moral character. Many people are very anxious to evade the whisky tax, and succeed by false representations in accomplishing their wishes. Therefore, since a whisky tax tempts a certain class to tell untruths, which is a very shocking thing to well-regulated minds, it is clearly a "tax on honesty," and ought to be relinquished. We might take every tax in turn, and abandon it for the same cause, and at last leave the Government without a revenue.

The remedy for the falsification of income tax returns is any moment at hand. If the assessors did their duty, they would soon be able to inform themselves whether a man was making a fair return of his income. They have the power to fix an arbitrary assessment in cases where they have reason to believe that neglect or dishonesty has been exhibited. There are people in the world who will always be disposed to save a few hundreds of dollars at the expense of the Government. But even after that deduction is made the tax produces ready assistance for the Administration, it comes in quickly, and but little of it is lost on its way to the Treasury. Moreover, it lightens the burdens of the poor, and sends the tax-collector to the man who is earning the most money for the largest contribution toward the expenses of Government. The working classes in England know this, and hence the income tax is popular with them. The corresponding class here will soon make the same discovery, and at the same time, since the rich are not oppressed by the tax, for they can well afford to pay it, great opposition is not to be expected from them. The fanciful objections of theorists can, in truth, make no way against a sound and beneficial method of obtaining relief for a Government in seasons of difficulty. It would be much better, no doubt, to do without taxation altogether. But an invention for that purpose has yet to be devised, and in the meantime it is found that the impost which raises the maximum of revenue with the minimum of inconvenience or hardship is the income tax. It ought not to be given up till we have something more efficacious to use in its place.

The Reign of Rowdyism.

It happened on Wednesday morning last that about 1,500 excursionists left Jersey City in a steamer for Spring Hill Grove. Among the party were several members of that class whose sole pleasure in life is to disturb the enjoyment of others. Upon the borders of every civilization there hovers a swarm of desperadoes who are ready to break down all bounds the moment the protection of law and authority is withdrawn. We are favored with our full proportion of these universal enemies of society, and on Wednesday they made their appearance unpleasantly felt at this Jersey picnic. One of them insulted a lady. A friend of the lady inflicted chastisement for this outrage, and the roughs opened a simultaneous attack from all quarters. The peaceful citizens were in a minority, and their position soon became critical. JOHN MALONE was shot with a revolver, another man was stabbed with a knife, and others were wounded with stones. The fight was long and obstinate, and, says the reporter, "the alarm and fright among the women and children were intense, and a fearful scene prevailed for some time." The roughs were temporarily driven to shore, but consoled themselves by waiting for the return of the boats at night. They mustered nearly six hundred strong, armed with knives and pistols, and determined to thin the numbers of the excursionists as they landed. A human *battue* on a large scale was organized. Happily the Police got scent of the intended massacre, and came out in sufficient force to prevent it. The pleasure-seekers were thus kindly allowed to finish the day without being converted into "cases" for the hospitals.

We wish we were able to assert that this little incident of Summer life was unprecedented, or even rare, in this part of the country. In reality it is so often repeated that pistol-shooting and bloodshed are coming to be regarded as prime features of a water picnic. Such is the theory of rowdyism, and it has resulted in the establishment of a blockade round several places of resort whose proximity to the City would naturally render them most useful and popular, if they could be used with a moderate regard for safety to life. There are few cities in the world so near to many beautiful watering places as New-York. But the passage to and from them is as full of peril as the path through the grounds of Giant Despair. How many mothers there are in this City who are led to cast anxious eyes upon the pale faces and drooping forms of their children, and to sigh for that fresh air which is beneficial to us all, but which is life itself to the young! They know very well that the boon they covet can be obtained at a very short distance from the City. But ruffianism has gradually set up a sort of empire of its own. Its area embraces some of the most delightful and healthy situations on our coast. Places such as Coney Island ought to be a sort of safety-valve to a crowded city. But who does not pause a long while before taking his wife and children there? There are doubtless days when the short journey is stripped of its usual terrors, through the bravoes and cut-throats having their attention directed elsewhere. But no one can be sure when these cycles of order occur.

They would have seized upon Central Park long ago, and rendered that also practically inaccessible to the public, if they had not met for once with their masters. Their eyes have long been upon that prize. It is intolerable to them that decent women and children should still be able to roam about the beautiful "Ramble," and other parts of the Park, unmolested. But the Park fell into the hands of men who were resolved to act in good faith for the benefit of that long-suffering and patient entity, the public, and they have hitherto managed to turn back the tide of ruffianism, and to give us one place at least where the free air of heaven can be breathed unpolluted by some of the worst of our species. Honest people are fully aware of their obligations to the Park Commissioners, but why on earth has no one else in authority imitated their example? Why cannot it be made safe for a quiet family to go to Coney Island, or even to join a picnic from the wilds of New-Jersey, at any moment? The Police always conquer the ruffians whenever it comes to a trial of strength, for ruffians are cowards. Surely it is a very moderate thing to ask for the restoration to us of favorite scenes where an afternoon or evening's rest and change might be obtained. They are almost within sight of the City towers. They might as well be a thousand miles away.

The Austrian Minister, VON BEUST, says that the "maintenance of peace will be easier if the military force of Austria is not diminished." Prussia has the same reason for not reducing her military forces. France has the same reason. So has Russia. So have all the military powers of the continent. And so the peace of Europe is best maintained by keeping five millions of men constantly under arms. How fortunate that we, with a territory nearly as large as all of them together, can get on and preserve the peace with only 25,000?

It is now ten days since a brief telegram from Halifax announced the destruction of the ocean steamer *Germania*, of the Hamburg and American Packet Company's line, off the coast of Newfoundland. From that time to this nothing definite has been made public regarding the cause of the loss. All we know of importance is that the *Germania* went ashore on the morning of Aug. 7, in Seal's Cove, Trepassey Bay, during a dense fog, and broke up so rapidly on the rocks that the passengers and crew barely saved their lives. But how she came to be so far out of her course, and whether it was through negligence or otherwise, and if through negligence, who is to blame—about this nothing has officially been made known. These are points, however, in which both the commercial and traveling public are interested, and it is due to them, as well as to the reputation of the Company, that an explanation by the latter should be made. We know that a heavy sea was running at the time of the wreck, that a dense fog had prevailed on the coast for three weeks previous, and that many other vessels, including, notably, the steamer *Cleopatra*, were wrecked at the same time; but these general facts do not supply the place of specific information regarding the *Germania*. If this information fails to reach the public soon, the inference will be that it is purposely withheld.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

On Saturday last a steamer bound for this port found a schooner, called the *Mary Jane*, at sea, with all the crew dead, or dying, of yellow fever. The bodies of the dead, whom the two survivors were too feeble to throw into the sea, infected the whole atmosphere with their corruption. The helm of the vessel was lashed down, and disease and death were navigating her.

She was last from St. Domingo, and by no means the least startling discovery made by the mariners who boarded her was a clean bill of health from that port.

This is a most melancholy illustration of the utter worthlessness of these documents. Our Consuls never refuse them, because if they conscientiously complied with the law they would nearly almost always refuse them, and that would seem a hardship to commerce.

It is as rare a circumstance for St. Domingo City to be free of yellow fever as for Boston to be free of diseases of the throat. We understand that our Health Officer no longer pretends to regard bills of health from these ports. He is right. Our Consuls ought to be relieved from this duty of giving bills of health, or required to discharge it more conscientiously. This laxity on their part was made the subject of some animadversions in the Health Officer's report for 1868, which may be appropriately considered in connection with this dismal story which is recited at greater length in another column. He said:

> "During the past two years, although we have been receiving cholera from the principal ports in Europe, in few instances have Consuls informed us, either by bills of health or otherwise, of the condition of the ports and the surrounding country. Indeed, almost all vessels bringing cholera to this port have had clean bills of health. During the prevalence of that disease in Paris, we received no official intimation of its existence; and in the present season, while whole villages in Germany are being depopulated by this disease, we continue to receive clean bills of health from all the German ports.
>
> Within the past month three vessels, the brigs *Alma* and *Oliver Cutts*, and the bark *Robert Murray, Jr.*, have arrived at this port from Miragoane, Hayti, and all brought bills of health from the United States Consular Agent, certifying that in the port and vicinity good health prevailed, without any suspicion of plague or other contagious distemper whatsoever. Upon questioning the Captains of these vessels, however, it was ascertained that the brigs *Alma* and *Oliver Cutts* had each lost three men from yellow fever while at Miragoane, and that nearly the whole crew of the bark *Robert Murray, Jr.*, had been attacked by the same disease during their stay at that port. One of the deaths on board the *Alma* occurred on Nov. 19, the very day her Captain received a bill of health from our Consular Agent."

Might it not be well for the Secretary of State to wake up his Consuls in the West Indies to a sense of their duty as *pro tanto* guardians of the public health?

The meeting this year, at Salem, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is the most promising of the annual sessions of this distinguished body that has taken place at any time during the last nine years. The Newport session of 1860 was very successful, both in respect of the number of eminent *savants* in attendance, and its scientific results. But with the outbreak of the war, the Association virtually broke up, and did not meet again for several years. In the meantime several of its most distinguished members, such as AGASSIZ, PIERCE, HENRY and others, philosophers of eminence, formed another Association of a very exclusive character, organized by act of Congress, and with a view of obtaining a certain kind of recognition, if not patronage, from the Government. And when the old Association resumed its sessions in 1866, it suffered from the absence of many who had given distinction to its deliberations on previous occasions. In 1867 it was still weakly, and when at the Chicago session, last year, a long list of the "prominent citizens" of that lively place were elected members, it seemed as though the glory of the Association had departed. But its very capable officers have been hard at work during the past year to make the present session a success in the best sense of the word, and the result of their efforts has been most satisfactory. So large a number of eminent scientific Americans has not been gathered together before since the Newport meeting of 1860. We are glad to see that most of the more distinguished men who seceded to form the semi-Governmental Association have resumed their membership in the old body.

The Ecumenical Council is threatened with an unexpected visitor—Dr. CUMMING, the eloquent representative of the Scotch Church in London. In inviting prelates and ecclesiastics of the various organized religious communities outside the pale of the Roman Church to attend the Council, the intention of the Pope was unquestionably to offer to those who were so minded an opportunity of abandoning their respective heresies and submitting themselves at discretion to the authority of the "one true Church." But Dr. CUMMING chooses to construe the invitation in a different sense. He proposes to "go over to Rome," not to stay, however, but merely to explain to His Holiness "the reasons for the separation of Protestants from the Roman Catholic Church." Dr. CUMMING'S proposal is not likely to receive much attention, His Holiness probably thinking himself as well informed upon the origin of Protestantism as the Doctor himself. But, as the latter is not the man to hide his light under a bushel, the world at large will be no loser, as there is yet plenty of time for the Doctor to issue his manifesto *urbi et orbi* through the medium of his London publishers, and so gain in extended publicity what he loses by not being able to address the "Man of Sin" in "Babylon" itself. If there were a much better chance than there is, of Protestantism being represented at the approaching Council, we fancy that Protestants at large would scarcely select the author of *The Great Tribulation* as their champion.

A Remarkable Disappearance.

In a recent number of a well-known magazine an account was given of several men whose names were once familiar to society, and who were suddenly and incomprehensibly missed from their customary resorts. In most instances no trace of them was left behind, and the inquiries of the Police or the tireless quest of friends alike failed to throw any light upon the mystery. Occurrences of the same kind are common everywhere. Most readers still remember the story of the clergyman in England, brother to SPEKE, the African explorer, who unaccountably vanished from his home a year or two ago. The whole country was ransacked for some traces of him; but if the earth had opened and swallowed him up, he could not have been lost sight of more completely. One day, however, Mr. SPEKE returned to his friends, and explained that he had been quietly amusing himself by a long and solitary pedestrian tour. He was on the eve of marriage when he ran away, and in that position flight is often apt to suggest itself to timorous minds.

The story of Chancellor LANSING, a man once well known in this State, and still remembered by a few survivors, is so far different to this, that no explanation of it has ever yet been published. The magazine writer truly says that he left a New-York hotel, one afternoon forty years ago, to take a boat for Albany, where he resided. The porter who handed him his bag was the last person known to have seen him alive. He never reached the Albany boat, and he was never heard of again. Naturally his disappearance created a profound sensation, for he held a high position, and was "a man full of years and honor." The writer to whom we have referred says: "His place on earth had been made vacant; but there is not, and can never be, any record of how, or when, or where. He may have died that day; he may have lived for years afterward."

In the hypothesis thus put forward the writer, in common with the general body of the public, is mistaken. We speak under authority when we say that every incident connected with the disappearance of Chancellor LANSING is well known to a gentleman now living. The secret was confided to him by a distinguished citizen of this State, now deceased, whose name always commanded and does still command respect. The survivor was enjoined to publish all the circumstances when certain persons specified were dead. This condition has been fulfilled, and it is probable that a narrative calculated to startle the public will yet be given to the world. There will then no longer be room left for a single doubt in reference to Chancellor LANSING'S fate. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to hint at the nature of the revelation to be made, but this we may say, that it will be well authenticated, and that it will form one of the most remarkable pages in the history of the public men of this country.

Railway Index Expurgatorius.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company continues to prohibit the sale of *Hearth and Home* in its cars and depots, on account of the article "Fine Words," published in a late number. *Hearth and Home* spiritedly takes up the gage of battle, and replies, now with sarcasm, now with caricature. After all it is but a petty kind of warfare for a great corporation to indulge in, and if the latter has any just ground of complaint against so able, useful and popular a journal, it should seek some mode of redress that does not weigh with most severity upon its innocent passengers.

Judge DENT may be a good lawyer and an acceptable Judge, but he is not a wise man. Such, at least, is the inference we draw from a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he has been weak enough to publish, and which will be found in another column. It was not wise to represent the President, his own brother-in-law, to be the patient and helpless instrument of any man's ambition; it was not wise to force the husband of his own sister to show less confidence in him than in a comparatively recent acquaintance, like Mr. BOUTWELL.

It was not wise in him to place himself gratuitously in a position which renders the defeat of the Administration necessary for his own success.

It was not wise nor decorous to denounce Mr. BOUTWELL for measures which he must have known were adopted with the approval, if not under the orders, of the President. In fine, it was not wise for a man with Judge DENT'S weakness for rushing into the newspapers to seek a quarrel with a man of BOUTWELL'S capacity for keeping out of them. The odds are all against him.

Both parties in Cuba claim to find cause of offence in the action of our Government toward them. The revolutionists desire more active support for their side, and the Spaniards allege that we have put severe and unnecessary restrictions upon them. Could better evidence of the good faith of our Government be needed?

Our well-informed Texas correspondent, whose letter we print this morning, reports a very encouraging state of affairs in that remote part of the Union. The country is rapidly filling up with peaceful and industrious immigrants, better means of communication connect the scattered settlements, and the bands of desperadoes that roamed over the State last year have been broken up. Cattle thieves appear to be the only class of marauders from whom the farmers experience annoyance; but then cattle-stealing is regarded in Texas as a venial offence. If a man steals your horse, shoot him on the spot, if you can catch him. If he steals your cow, he is only a "mean fellow." But beef is at present worth only two or three cents a pound in Texas; when it reaches ten or twelve cents, cattle-stealing will probably be less favorably regarded.

The "uses of the Press" are curiously illustrated by the fact that the two great brigands of the Southwest—SAM HILDERBRAND, of Missouri, and BUD CARTER, of Tennessee—have found it necessary to resort to it in their own defence. HILDERBRAND writes to a St. Louis paper—which he describes to the editor as "your worthy paper,"—an account of his proposed movements, and mentions the names of some of his "most particular enemies" whom he intends to "surprise." In like manner BUD CARTER, chief of the Tennessee banditti, writes to a Nashville paper, making a defence of himself in regard to his last case of kidnapping, and announcing his purpose of only attacking those who will not "let him alone."

We are kept in alternate hope and fear by the daily cable reports of the preliminary operations of the rival boat crews. Now the Harvard men promise to win, and then the Oxonians threaten to beat them. Now the American crew astonish the English reporters, and then the English crew bring them back to their wits. Now the "terrific pace" of one set seems to be more than matched by the spendid display of the other set. And so things will go till next Friday, when the great international contest will be decided. After that date the world will be able to give its attention once more to matters of importance.

The opening ceremonies of the Suez Canal are to date from the establishment of a new American line of ocean steamers, connecting with Europe and Asia by way of the Mediterranean and the great canal. "The Atlantic, Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," of which General HIRAM WALBRIDGE is President, and Mr. J. C. JEWETT is Manager, proposes to run regularly every month a line of steamers from New-York and Norfolk to Cadiz and Gibraltar, to Marseilles, to Genoa, to Messina, to Alexandra, and to Port Said, on the Suez Canal. Regarded as the harbinger of a general revival in the American merchant marine, any new enterprise of this kind is entitled to a cordial welcome. The views of Admiral PORTER in regard to the duty of Congress and the Government in lending aid and encouragement to the foundation of lines of ocean steamers, so restoring a part of the carrying trade which our country has so long lost, we have already quoted in our columns. The present enterprise starts under favorable auspices, and happily without calling upon Jupiter for assistance. It appeals to public favor only as an American company, established by American capital, employing first-class, American-built iron ships, and making one of the specialties of its homeward trips the importation of desirable emigrants from the south of Europe—Austria, Italy, Switzerland, South Germany, France, Portugal, Spain—to lands which, we are told, will be provided by the Company in the Southern States for the settlement of well-organized, industrial communities. The enterprise, therefore, would seem to have national as well as commercial bearings; and it is launched with considerable *éclat* by reason of the proposed "Suez excursion," with which, also, it connects a variety of trips to Egypt and the Holy Land, and, if the traveler like, even an "excursion ticket round the globe."

Letters of Washington and Lafayette.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has recently been visiting in Pine Grove, Clark County, Ky., there became acquainted with Dr. I. S. LANE, who had in his possession the originals of the letters from WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE given below. The letters were addressed to the great-grandfather of Dr. LANE'S wife, and will be found interesting. General WASHINGTON'S letter was as follows:

MORRISTOWN, 3d of March, 1777.

DEAR SIR: By some resolves of Congress just come to my hands, I find, as I hoped and expected, your name in the new appointments of Brigadiers, but perceive at the same time that you were named after MUHLENBERG and WELDEN—the reason assigned for this your having resigned yous former rank in the service of the continent.

You may well recollect, my dear Sir, that I strongly advised you against this resignation. I now as strongly recommend your acceptance of the present appointment. You may feel somewhat hurt in having two officers placed before you, (though perhaps never to command you,) who once were inferior to you in point of rank; but remember that this is a consequence of your own act—and consider what a stake we are contending for. Trifling particulars should have no influence upon a man's conduct in such a cause and at such a time as this. If smaller matters do not yield to greater—if trifles, light as air in comparison to what we are contending for, can withdraw or withhold gentlemen from service when our all is at stake, and a single cast of the die may turn the tables, what are we to expect? It is not a common contest we are engaged in—anything valuable to us depends upon the success—upon a speedy and rigorous exertion; consider twice, therefore, before you refuse. In case of acceptance, which I wish and expect, I have to desire that you will repair immediately to headquarters, as Gen'l Officers are exceedingly wanting to assist in arranging of the new army—at all accounts, let me hear from you as speedily as possible. With great sincerity and truth,

I am, D. Sir,
Y'r most Ob'nt Serv't,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Brigad.-Gen'l WOODFORD,
In Carolina County, Virginia.

The above is a true copy in all respects, save the spelling of one word. General LAFAYETTE wrote:

CAMP NEAR VALLEY FORGE, April 13, 1778.

DER SIR: My answer to your friendly favor will go very far to join you, and (as) we have been much separated by circumstances since I have had the pleasure to see you. My Northern Expedition is thrown down, and indeed I don't understand how men of note, coming from the spot, could think that enterprise of any possibility with such means as we had collected there, or to speak better, with no means at all. I now find myself in the camp, and very impatiently I expect the opening of the campaign. I hope, my dear Sir, that you will write me from time to time, and I will be extremely happy to hear that your health is in a better state. I'll feel the greater pleasure if that health of yours permits you to join us, and I'll enjoy very heartily the advantage of seeing you strong and healthy in our camp.

I hope you will hurry as much as you can the coming of our boys; it is most time for them to be usefully employed, and it would do much better even they perished with good clothes. You know robberies will be committed before those clothes kept by the States can get to camp. I wished at least for the article of shirts, as it is the most important point for the health of the soldiers, particularly in Summer time. With great pleasure I hear your affair is settled as you had desired it to be. Many good regulations are promised by Congress, but nothing done yet. I wished the army could be upon such a footing as to give due dignity to the noble condition of a soldier. I wished, at least, it would be more honorable and advantageous than it is for our officers to get a continental commission.

Conferences about exchange are attended with so many difficulties and aims of deception, on the British side, that it will be impossible to agree in anything. They want nothing but to bring us to some ruinous or shameful purpose, and I believe we have nothing to do with that people but with arms in our hands.

I'll make myself a pleasure to let you know any interesting event in this quarter, and with the most sincere affection and highest regard, I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,
Your most obt. serv't,
THE M. DE LAFAYETTE.

Brig. Gen. WOODFORD,
At Spottsylvania Co., Virginia.

Of the foregoing letter the correspondent says: "The original letter is written in English, and considering his necessarily imperfect knowledge of our language it is a good composition, and the above is a correct copy, save in one place where a word was probably left out, and I supplied the deficiency to make the sense complete. General WOODFORD, to whom the foregoing letters were addressed, was a gallant officer, but unfortunately he was taken prisoner and confined on a ship, where he shared the fate of many Andersonville prisoners—being starved to death."

THE STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS

The Companies Define their Position—The Suspension Movement Probably Nearly Ended.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 19.

The *finale* of the suspension movement is culminating with great rapidity. The developments of the past three days have shown conclusively that both companies and men at last are ripe for a resumption of work. But as large bodies move slowly it was natural to infer that some time would be wasted in fruitless negotiations before the miners would formally abandon the basis, and accept the tempting wages now paid for that class of labor in the valley.

While the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's men have unflinchingly demanded the basis at their several interviews this week with the General Coal Agent, Mr. STORRS, it is a significant fact that the burden of their talk has been to elicit from that officer a specific proposition for an advanced rate of wages. Were this the limit of our information as to the views of the Hyde Park Committee, our inference would unmistakably be that they contemplated work at the ruling rate of wages even at the sacrifice of their Utopian dreams of basis. We have been personally assured, however, by the entire Committee, that, notwithstanding this feint for basis, all expectations of it had been abandoned by them two weeks ago, and that if Mr. STORRS would offer the men the wages paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company to its men, they would accept it as terms of settlement, and be in readiness to go to work at once. Mr. STORRS obtained authority from President SLOAN last night to officially answer in the affirmative the question propounded to him on Tuesday, to wit: "Will you pay Pennsylvania prices?" He immediately conveyed the intelligence to members of the Committee in person last night, and has thus volunteered for himself and his Company an advanced step in the right direction.

Learning last evening that Mr. THOMAS DICKSON, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was in the city, we called upon him to inquire what policy he had adopted toward his men in this crisis. He was emphatic in his assertions that the principle of the basis would never be entertained, under any circumstances, by his Company. As far as wages were concerned, it had been the traditional custom of the Delaware and Hudson Company to pay the same wages as were given by other companies in this valley. Were their mines in operation today, the men would receive as high pay as do the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; and had their miners continued at work during the past four months, they would have been as liberally dealt with as had those of the Pennsylvania Company.

In conclusion, then, the rank and file of the miners, and mine laborers are uneasy to be at work; the leaders have avowed their determination to abandon the basis, and with it their disastrous alliance with Schuylkill and Lehigh; the Committee have said that an offer of Pennsylvania prices will be accepted as a compromise, and the strike terminated; and last, though not least, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies have officially signified their willingness to pay Pennsylvania Coal Company's prices. If anything more is needed to set the mining machinery here in full motion, we cannot divine what it is.

POST OFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Curious Case of Six Years' Standing—History of a Fugitive.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, Aug. 18.

About six years ago Commodore WILKINSON, a well-known lake man, mailed a valuable letter from Cleveland to a country town in Northern Ohio, and never heard of it afterward. An investigation followed. EARL BILL, then Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, upon information rising out of all the facts in the case, caused the arrest of a young man who was employed in the office to which the letter had been mailed. The arrest produced excitement in social circles, and was productive of much pain to a young and accomplished wife. The couple had been married for about one year. The young man was brought to Cleveland, leaving his wife in a destitute condition.

Circumstances seemed to point with unerring certainty to the guilt of the husband. Notwithstanding that fact he protested that he was innocent. After being lodged in jail he wrote to his father, a physician in Indiana, detailing the circumstances of the case, and asking for assistance. The father, instead of replying direct to the son, wrote to Marshal BILL, saying: "If my son is guilty the law must take its course." The Marshal had listened to his story with considerable care, and felt convinced that the man intended to do what was right after procuring bail. The only bail he could offer came from the Southern District of Ohio. To accept this would oblige the officers of the Northern District to go to Cincinnati to obtain the amount of the bonds if forfeited. It was accepted, however, and on the first day of the term the young man put in an appearance in accordance with the required terms. His counsel, seeing the array of evidence that would be brought up against him, advised him to run away to Canada, and he did so.

From Canada he started to go across the plains to California, stopping at Leavenworth to meet a Canada acquaintance who was to go with him. The Canada man did not fulfill his engagement, so the subject of our story went to work in that vicinity at very low wages. He believed at the time of leaving Cleveland that the result of conviction would bring four or five years' imprisonment at the least calculation. As that would leave his little family unprovided for and disgraced in the bargain, he determined to run away, make money enough to keep his family four or five years, and then return and give himself up for trial. In case of conviction his family would be independent until he could return, when he intended to take his wife and child to some place where they were not known, and there spend the remainder of his days.

After remaing in the vicinity of Leavenworth a short time, his business qualifications and straightforward course enabled him to obtain some goods upon credit, with which he opened up a small trade in one of the rising towns of the State, where he had remained until the present time. In the meantime his wife went to Kansas, joining her husband under the name that he assumed upon his arrival in the State. Their whereabouts was known only to a few warm personal friends, the father, of course, not being included in the number. As the town increased in population, the business of the young man increased also. Taking an active part in the public welfare, he was elected Mayor, and served with credit for two consecutive terms. Surrounded by all that was essential to insure happiness, he was a miserable man. In the place of his nativity, among the beloved of his youth, and around the fireside of his wife's earliest and dearest companions, he was regarded as a criminal and fugitive from justice. He lived in constant dread of meeting some one who would recognize him and expose his alleged crime.

At last, having attained sufficient of this world's goods to make his family comfortable for several years, he turned his face toward Cleveland, believing his trip would result in conviction. Upon reaching that city the first person he inquired for and the only one he knew was EARL BILL, who meanwhile has been transferred from the Marshalship of the district to the position of Clerk of the United States Court. The moment our man entered the office the old Marshal, now Clerk, recognized and was fairly astonished at his return.

The Ex-Mayor said he was ready for trial and was able to give bail for his appearance at the proper time. Mr. BILL referred him to the United States District-Attorney, GEORGE WILEY, who gave the case some careful study, and, under all the circumstances, declined to prosecute. All persons who are familiar with the case believe that the young man is not guilty of the grave crime which was charged against him. He remained in this city until a day or two ago, when he went on his way rejoicing, having been assured that a *nolle prosequi* would be entered in his case.

Not Yet Reconstructed.

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter received at the United States Treasurer's Office in Washington:

CLAYTON, JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C., }
Aug. 17, 1869. }

Mr. E. F. Spinner, Esq.:

SIR: I has Rec'd one of your notices to remit as a donation to the building a monument for A. Lincon. For my self I will give one negro worth ($1,000) one thousand dollars to the building and you can come and take charge of the said propity at any time. So I will cote some of your own words in part.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness as the Constitution of the U. S. Give us to se the wright done unto others as we would wish it done unto us. Yours,

ROBT. M. BRIDGER.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

From Dresden to Frankfort—The City of Frankfort—En Route for Mayence—View of Cologne—City Sights.

From our Own Correspondent.

COLOGNE, Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

We left Dresden for Frankfort, breaking the long day's journey by a stop of two hours at Leipsic, and remaining over night at Erfurt, where the Emperor awaited the result of the great battle. From this latter place it takes a little over seven hours to reach Frankfort, the cars going rapidly, and traversing a pretty, well-cultivated and fertile country. Everything about Frankfort denotes a prosperous city. The houses are fine, the streets broad and well paved; there are many large squares with noble trees and a profusion of flowers. The Main is a pretty river here, too shallow for steamboats of any size, but navigated by small craft, and running between noble stone quays—Government property—wide, clean, and in perfect order. The streets generally struck one as very clean, but only when compared with New-York, which, with facilities for cleanliness almost unrivaled, is as dirty, if not dirtier than the filthiest of continental cities. Filth and filching seem to be the besetting sins of our model municipality—and little wonder, considering what it is composed of. But the comparison with any of the continental cities is a source of unceasing mortification to New-Yorkers traveling abroad—for the corruption, physical and moral, which is so prevalent at home, where we boast so much of our republican institutions, would not be suffered long to exist in any part of monarchical Europe.

There are imposing colossal statues to SCHILLER and GOETHE, with a curious composite monument to GUTTENBERG; and GOETHE's house was pointed out to us as having escaped the hands of BARNUM, who at one time was said to be in treaty for it, to transport it to New-York for the gratification of his innumerable German customers! The house of the real original ROTHSCHILD—the patriarch of the most pecunious of money-getting Israelites—was also shown as one of the sights of the city, as well as that of ERLANGER, who married a daughter of the traitor SLIDELL, and negotiated, to the present grief of his clients, so many of the worthless Confederate bonds, out of which he himself, however, took care to make a large fortune, leaving his friends in the lurch. At Frankfort he was known as a very small broker, but since the great rebellion he ranks among the Paris millionaires.

There are few more attractive sights in the city than the famous *Ariadne*, which has fairly immortalized the sculptor SANNEKER, and which was purchased by the banker BETHMAN, who has built for it on his own grounds a fitting exhibition room, where the light is admirably managed, and which is thrown open to the public free of all charge. This is indeed a fine tribute to his native city, exhibiting no less refinement of taste than just appreciation of the influence upon morals and manners of true art. Frankfort may well be proud of such a son. The statue is a lovely piece of sculpture. The grace, ease and purity of the naked female form reclining on a panther—the whole group slightly larger than life—are worthy of the best days of Grecian art. The marble, though of Carrara, has thrown out spots (iron stains) on the bosom chiefly, which, though in nothing imparing the beauty of the sculpture, hurt the eye. A shaded light is consequently thrown upon the group, which in effect renders these stains imperceptible—and setting aside the objections of hypercrital (?) anatomists, who find fault with the proportions and development of the female figure, the whole effect is exceedingly striking.

The Town Hall is an interesting and very old building, in the great saloon of which the newly-chosen Emperor of Germany was feasted by his electors; and around the walls are full length pictures of all of them painted in oil, with underneath the names and Latin mottoes purporting to describe the character. The *Goldage Bull*, promulgated by CHARLES IV. in 1306, at Nuremberg, and which is prized by the Germans as their *Magna Charta*, is preserved in the building. It can be seen by special permission, but having suffered from being handled, is no longer publicly exhibited.

Frankfort is said to be an expensive place of residence, with many rich people who live luxuriously. The shops are large, very inviting in appearance, and compare favorably with Paris prices. Our absurdly lavish traveling countrymen are almost everywhere asked from twenty-five to fifty per cent more than other customers—now to those who are fortunate enough to speak the languages and who do not care to throw away their money, it may not be an unprofitable hint to recommend an avoidance of the shops where it is announced that English is spoken. The common answer to an exorbitant bill seems to be: "Why, you are taking me for an American!" Brother Jonathan having succeeded to the place of Brother Bull, as a fat pigeon which will stand any amount of plucking, and the frank reply of a certain old-fashioned American, that he could not buy something he wanted because he could not afford it, is quoted as an altogether exceptional instance of moral courage! Seriously speaking, American extravagance has become a European nuisance.

It was a short hour's ride by rail from Frankfort to Mayence, and there we took the steamboat to descend the Rhine, having little time to look at the strong fortifications and to walk through some broad and other very narrow streets on our way from the station to the wharf. The boat, long and not wide, was still comfortable—not over-crowded with passengers, the great stream of travel being up, rather than down, the river at this season of the year—and the current being with us, the descent was almost too rapid for the full enjoyment of the beautiful scenery. It is not easy to say anything new of the Rhine, nor to give an adequate idea of the varied attractions it presents. Poets and painters have each endeavored to perpetuate its more striking points, and assuredly between Mayence and Cologne there is hardly a spot which either in natural or artificial beauty, in historic or legendary association, does not captivate alike the eye and the imagination. And yet—legend and story aside—our own Hudson, or portions of the Upper Mississippi, between La Crosse and St. Paul, of which I was constantly reminded, will bear no unfavorable comparison with this far-famed river. At times it is very broad, rushing between banks cultivated in the highest degree, the vine, of course, largely preponderating, yet intermixed with cereal and root crops. Between Bingen, where the highlands begin, and Coblentz, the scenery, in variety, grandeur and historic legends, fully realizes the most highly-raised expectations. The broken limestone cliffs, by their fantastic shapes, recall the Upper Mississippi, though there all is wild nature, and here the most elaborate cultivation—on the steepest slopes terraces formed and the vines flourishing. Opposite Coblentz is the Ehrenbreitstein. Looking upon the ever-flowing Rhine, and upon this grand fortress, which was famous four hundred years before the discovery of America—which has witnessed the revolutions and undergone the vicissitudes of the ages, and still stands there on its rock of basalt, frowning upon the Roman colony where GERMANIUS and JULIUS CÆSAR—long ages before the Ehrenbreitstein—ruled, and the latter certainly reveled, in the Colony of Confluensis, from the junction here of the Moselle with the Rhine—it is impossible not to feel intense fascination! The river is crossed by a bridge of boats, and then the approach is up, through redoubts and over drawbridges and moats, still up the steep ascent, lined at every foot with walls pierced for musketry, and commanded by redoubts that would sweep every angle, till the summit is reached. Here is presented to the eye a panorama of the Valley of the Rhine and part of the Moselle, which comes in right opposite the fort, the City of Coblentz and all its surroundings, that can never be forgotten—the land in every direction tilled in those long, narrow strips which have struck us everywhere on the Continent; no hedges, no apparent boundaries between fields or estates; no cattle and no houses; hamlets here and there, but no farm-houses isolated. And all this beautiful land had been for centuries drenched with human blood; here nations had again and again met and fought and passed away, to give place to others to repeat the same game of war.

A fee of a few groschen is levied at the bridge for the right of way across and back, and another fee at the fortress to the Sergeant of the Guard, in full uniform, for permission to enter. The gratification of the view is an ample equivalent for the price; but what a tax for a Government to levy! What should we at home say if, on entering Fort Hamilton or Fort Adams, or Fortress Monroe, the officer of the guard should collect cents or dollars from visitors! The garrison is supplied, as at Koningstein, by a well between three and four hundred feet deep, so as to get the water from the river, and the pumps on the summit worked easily and fully, drawing the water undoubtedly from a reservoir filled by some forcing wheels or machinery which we did not see. But as a mere stronghold Ehrenbreitstein should be seen before the great Hill Fort of Saxony, which is a much more imposing and formidable work, though, until the present age of improved means of warfare, both of them would seem to have been impregnable positions—to be turned or avoided, but not to be taken.

Returning, the steep descent is made in carriages by putting a wooden shoe on one of the hind wheels, without trouble or fear to man or beast—and recrossing the bridge, we saw the Schloss or palace, a pretty building on the river, which the Prince of Prussia sometimes inhabits. In the city is the column which a French commander erected in 1812 in commemoration of the Russian campaign, which has this clever addendum by a Russian: "*Vie et approuve par le Commandant des Armes Russes. 1814.*' 'Nothing could well have been happier. To destroy the monument would have gratified momentary passion. To preserve it and inscribe on it that those whose defeat it was meant to commemorate had returned, driven away the founders of the column, and perpetuated their own triumph upon the very spot and memorial designed to mark their overthrow, was exquisite vengeance! From Coblentz to Bonn the scenery continues to be very beautiful, and here is "the castled crag of Drachenfels" and "the Seven Sisters," which though not high, are picturesque. Below Bonn the river is comparatively flat and uninteresting, except for its active life—passenger steamers, tugs and barges, somewhat of the character of the old vessels that descended the Mississippi and poled up again—and the banks always abundantly cultivated. The steamers stop every few miles to land or take on board passengers who come alongside in small boats, while the wheels cease to revolve—and the tables for meals are set on deck, so that no part of the journey is lost by going below to eat. And, with pleasant weather, what a journey it is!—the beautiful river with its smiling plains, its vine-clad hills, prettily situated towns, romantic castles and palaces, its stories and legends; the famous vineyards Johannisberger and Rudesheimer, lovely Bingen, the Loreleiz Coblentz, Ehrenbreitstein, the castled crag of Drachenfels, the picturesque castle of Marksburg—at every step some new attraction. It is in very truth an enchanting experience. At Cologne the river is very wide and is crossed by two bridges, one of which for the railroad (which takes up half, perhaps, of its broad platform, while the rest serves for carriages and foot passengers,) is a noble structure, high, solid, built upon three massive piers, with lofty stone towers at each end, and between them equestrian statues, life size, in bronze, of the King of Prussia and his brother. The other is a bridge of boats, which must be nearly half a mile long and quite solid, a portion covering four of the boats being arranged as a draw for passing vessels. The traffic across this bridge of vehicles and foot passengers, all paying toll, is constant, and the river is full of steamboats for passengers, which start every two or three hours for their upward journey, making altogether, with the movement on the extensive quays, a very animated scene.

Of the great Cathedral I attempt no description, for it was with a feeling of almost awe I stood under its lofty gothic arches, and walked through its vast aisles, the former over an hundred and eighty feet to their point, and the aisles five hundred feet long. St. Peter's at Rome and the Milan Duomo are its only superiors; if, indeed, to the latter, exquisite as it is, can be universally conceded that superiority. It is difficult for passing visitors to carry away an adequate idea of comparison between two such glorious structures—both of them yet unfinished and requiring many more years for their perfect completion—and differences of taste will of course lead to differences of preference. But to have had the privilege of seeing either, is a life-long gratification; and all the tinsel and mummery of the details of the Roman superstition are unable to hide the unspeakable charm of these most sublime edifices. At the Church of St. Ursula we saw the skulls and bones of the eleven thousand virgins, slaughtered on this spot by the Huns, as they were returning under the lead of St. Ursula, from a pilgrimage to Rome. Many of the grinning skulls are covered with tinsel crowns, and the walls and ceilings of the Golden Chapel are inlaid, as in mosaic, with the bones of the Virgins—while all over the churches the skulls were disposed in little frames. The exhibition is turned to profitable account for the church, the admission fee amounting to about half a dollar for each visitor, so that the preservation of the remains of these virgin martyrs is not an unsuccessful speculation. There are divers ways in the world of turning an honest penny. The city is built of stone, in a semicircle on the river, is well paved and has good gas. Water is carried about in carts, and I passed a force pump on wheels, at work to force water through a long hose up to the highest story of a lofty house, out of a huge water-barrel or hogshead. There are wells in the streets, and the pumps are worked with a long, swinging, heavy iron handle. The family of the FARINAS seems to be a fruitful one, and numerous establishments compete for the reputation of representing the only real original cologne-water [illegible]. On Sunday we found, as everywhere nearly on this Continent, an English chapel; but were struck with the number of shops that were kept open and the crowds of people in the streets, with a large proportion of the unmistakable Hebrew type. Though the weather was quite warm, I have hardly made acquaintance with "the separate stinks" of the English poet, and the general impression of Cologne is an agreeable one. The Rhine, a mountain torrent of small dimensions at its source, amid the snow-peaks of the Splugen Alps, a rushing and beautiful river at Schaffhausen and Basle, is here a broad, noble, still rapid river, which I would gladly follow to its ending in the sea, but Paris is our next destination, and we strike inland to take the railroad for the brilliant capital of France.

K.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Crops, Coal, Mines—Bloody Island Dueling Ground—The Great Bridge—The City of St. Louis—Botany.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1869.

I have just arrived at this city, having passed over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Pittsburg, thence to Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and thence, after crossing the Wabash River, launching out on the far-famed prairies of Illinois.

A bright day favored us on this latter part of the journey, and we had abundant opportunity to note the progress of agriculture as we sped across the State. I was an attentive observer of the fields during the day. The wheat was everywhere secured. A few fields were still in the shock, but the greater part was stacked, (though with no barns to hold the wheat,) and a few of the more enterprising farmers had already threshed their crops and sent the proceeds to market. I learned that the wheat crop was rated at double last year's crop, very good in quality, and very little of it injured by the rain. The oat and hay crops were very large and of good quality. Indeed, haystacks stood so thick on every farm along the railroad, that it appeared as if the St. Louis and Terre Haute Road alone could furnish hay enough to supply the St. Louis market. On expressing that opinion to a dealer in farm products, he replied that I forgot the great Southern market, always open to St. Louis, and that if I examined the statistics, I would find that the St. Louis market for home consumption and Southern export was rapidly increasing.

The corn crop was not so promising along the road as the small grain. Most of it had been planted late, and not much of it had been worked, owing (as I was informed) to the frequent rains. An early frost would damage most of the corn I saw growing.

East St. Louis is located on what, in former years, was called Bloody Island—taking its name from the number of fatal duels fought here. Major BIDDLE, of the United States Army, and Mr. PETTIS, delegate to Congress, with pistols, fought here at eight feet distance, and both fell mortally wounded. Here Colonel BENTON killed CHARLES LUCAS, a prominent young lawyer, and son of Judge J. B. C. LUCAS. Other duels of less note were fought here in the early history of the country, so that the name of "Bloody Island" is appropriate.

About twenty years ago the Mississippi River gave indications of seeking its main channel on the east side of the island, an omen which so alarmed the city authorities of St. Louis that, by permission of the Illinois Legislature, they threw a dyke from the Illinois shore to the island. This had the desired effect; the water was forced around the west side of the island, and what then threatened to become the main channel of the river was so filled by the sediment from the muddy water of the Missouri that "the island" soon became attached, as now, to the main land. No less than five railroads land on the island; others are expected to reach it within a few months, and the city is confident of a great future from the railroad business so fast centring here.

The coal trade of East St. Louis is assuming vast proportions. The coal is brought in from the bluffs on all the roads centring here, the distance to the coal mines ranging from seven to fourteen miles. The coal contains more or less sulphur and other impurities, but is used for fuel very largely in St. Louis and by the steamboats plying in this trade. The coal fields of Chester, eighty miles below, and the Mount Carbon coal, 100 miles below by the river, promise the desired quantity and quality for the manufacture of iron. Late experiments with this coal and the ores of the Iron Mountain have yielded very gratifying results. I will try to gather some facts to send you hereafter on the iron question.

St. Louis continues to thrive in a steady and healthy growth, and this I learn has been a prosperous year with her business men. The cotton and sugarcrops of last year ministered to her prosperity, inasmuch as the supplies drawn from here for southern consumption amount to many millions annually.

The effort in St. Louis to recover a share of the grain trade of the West appears to be successful, and the receipts of grain the present season, I am told, are much larger than for years past. Indeed, so far, the receipts of grain since harvest are far ahead of those of Chicago; but this can be explained by the fact that Fall wheat comes to market sooner than Spring wheat, and next month Chicago will lead off on the shipments of Spring wheat. As to the future, why, there is room enough in this valley for St. Louis and Chicago both to flourish and become centres of trade for territories each larger than Germany and France combined. Chicago has the advantage of being located nearer the seaboard; St. Louis, the advantage of cheap water transportation and the trade of the South. Chicago has the advantage of the lakes; but they close and keep closed during four or five months in Winter, while six weeks is the average time during which the navigation of the Mississippi is obstructed below St. Louis.

The great bridge at St. Louis, so long talked of, is at last commenced, and it begins to attract the attention its magnitude and importance deserve. About a thousand men are employed in quarrying and delivering stone, building the iron caissons in which the piers are to be sunk, getting timber and stone on the ground, &c. The work of preparation is very active, and the sinking the piers is to commence early next month. I have been promised an explanation of the plans and of the present progress of the work, which I will furnish you when obtained. I understand the Chief Engineer, Mr. JAMES B. EADS, expects to make good progress this Fall and Winter with the work, if not interrupted by high water.

The first through train passed over the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road yesterday, so giving St. Louis an important connection with the Southern roads, and opening up the vast mineral and timber regions of Southeast Missouri. This road terminates for the present at Belmont, a small town on the Mississippi, "below freezing point." Here shippers in Winter can ship by boat, or by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and its various connecting lines.

Since my arrival here, a meeting has been held to favor the removal of the capital from Washington to St. Louis. It was, I learn, a slim affair, made up principally of ward politicians and a few gentlemen of leisure ready to scribble and spout upon the latest sensation. But the business men of St. Louis take no interest in the matter, believing it to be too soon to agitate such a question, and many of them having serious doubts of the value of such a location, even if offered to them, fearing it might have an injurious effect on their commerce and manufactures. The best judgment of the community appears to concur in the views of Mr. MCPHERSON, who moved in the meeting to postpone the consideration of the subject for five years.

One of the objects of interest about St. Louis is the Botanical Garden of Mr. HENRY SHAW, a retired merchant of St. Louis. For the last fifteen years Mr. SHAW has devoted his time and money to the purpose of building up the finest garden of the kind in the New World. I am informed that he has spent over $500,000 on this enterprise, and that every year he increases the expenditure and adds to the beauty of the garden. The garden proper includes about forty acres, to which has lately been added a park of 200 acres. I understand that Mr. SHAW has provided for it in his will an ample endowment fund, that will rapidly increase with the growth of the city and soon be swelled to millions in value.

TRAVELER.

INCIDENTALS.

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* expresses the hope that General LEE and many other general officers of the late Confederate army, will attend the meeting at Gettysburg on Monday. It says that the spectacle of the officers of the two opposing armies meeting upon one of their most desperately contested fields, and discussing with mutual amity its various features, and uniting in designating those peculiar characteristics and points of interest which possess a value to the historian and the student of military science, would do more to heal the bitterness between the sections than perhaps any other event that could possibly occur.

Senator WILSON has accepted an invitation to address the Workingmen's Association of Springfield, Mass., before the meeting of Congress, although he cannot fix the time now. He says: "I am writing a history of the great struggle with slavery—the mortal enemy of laboring men—and if I go to one place I shall be induced to go to another, and I am anxious to do all I can during the next three months."

The Connecticut Board of Education has issued a circular addressed to manufacturers who employ children, calling attention to the law passed by the last Legislature requiring three months' schooling each year as the legal condition of employing minors under 14 years of age. They say that the only class of parents found opposed to the law are the French Canadians. The manufacturers, generally, cordially favor the law.

General J. A. GARFIELD delivered an able address at a Republican meeting in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 14th inst. The Democrats have not yet fairly entered upon the canvass, General SAMUEL F. CARY being the only prominent speaker who has yet taken the stump for them. General ROSECRANS' letter declining the Democratic nomination is awaited with some interest.

Mr. WM. G. SWAN, Engineer and Superintendent of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, denies the report that engineers have pronounced the bridge unsafe. He says the bridge is all right in every respect.

A farmer in Wauwatosa, Wis., has entered a complaint against the owner of the land he occupies, charging him with having wilfully and maliciously sown a bushel of Canada thistle seed, mixed with barley, upon fifteen acres of the land. He claims damages to the amount of $5,000.

The conductors and brakemen on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Railroad, are to be uniformed, the former in blue and the latter in gray.

The total yield of the silver mines in White Pine, for the quarter ending June 30, was 4,174 tons, yielding $412,814.

A heavy rain-storm swept over Minnesota and Iowa on Friday night, followed by a high wind which prostrated much of the standing grain. The worst effects were experienced in the vicinity of St. Paul.

Extravagant stories have been told of a "meat shower" at Los Nietos, in Los Angeles County, Cal, on the 1st inst. It is now said that only about two hundred square feet showed traces of it, and old Californians account for it by saying that it is caused by the California vultures, which, having gorged themselves and risen high in the air, eject what they have eaten from their stomachs, either from sickness or in battle with the eagle.

A Convention is to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 15 and 16, for the purpose of organizing a State Woman's Suffrage Association for Ohio.

President GRANT is expected to reach Newport, R. I., to-day, where he will be the guest of Ex-Governor MORGAN, of this State. He will be appropriately welcomed by the city authorities.

In Richmond, on Wednesday, two young girls from the country, daughters of a proud and distinguished Virginia family, were brought before the Mayor, having been taken from a house of ill-repute by the Police at the instance of a relative, anxious to reclaim them from a life of shame. One was 15 and the other 18, and both were beautiful. Alleged cruelty on the part of their father, and poverty and destitution, forced them to seek shelter in the haunts of vice.

Governor BAKER, of Indiana, has declined to appoint delegates to the St. Louis Convention in favor of the removal of the national capital, and suggests that if the people of any Congressional District feel interested in the matter they can select delegates themselves.

Two negroes, suspected of having violated a white young lady in Warren County, Va., on Monday, were taken into the woods by a party of white men, and it is supposed were lynched.

It is announced that Senator WILSON and General BUTLER will soon start on a cruise along shore, under the auspices of Collector RUSSELL, of Boston.

The Portland *Argus*, the leading Democratic paper in Maine, suggests that its party vote solidly for their regular candidate for Governor this year, and next year unite with conservative Republicans for the purpose of electing a Conservative Governor, and reëlecting Mr. FESSENDEN to the Senate.

The Troy *Press* plainly tells Mr. PENDLETON that even should he be elected Governor of Ohio, he must not expect to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. It says that the Democratic Party cannot afford to throw away any more elections, and that as matters now stand, and as they probably will stand at the next Presidential election, Mr. HOFFMAN is the most available candidate.

Arrival of R. E. Sprague, the Alleged Defaulting Broker, in Ogdensburg.

From the Ogdensburg Journal, Aug. 18.

We have before noted the arrest of the defaulting broker, R. E. SPRAGUE, who took his departure from this place on Saturday, the 29th of May, with from $12,000 to $15,000, belonging to various persons. We have now to chronicle his arrival in town, in custody of the proper officer. It will be interesting to some to learn that he is accompanied by Mrs. WM. CAMPFIELD, who left her home, in Vermont, about the time Mr. SPRAGUE took his ticket of leave from this city.

From the time of their departure up to Sunday, 8th inst., nothing satisfactory in relation to their whereabouts was learned. On that day they were discovered by Conductor SANDFORD, who accompanies the sleeping car from Watertown to New-York, dining at a hotel in the last-named city. This information was communicated to parties here, and steps at once taken to secure his arrest. On Friday afternoon Mr. T. N. DERBY received a telegram notifying him that the gentleman and his lady friend had been arrested. A warrant was issued by Judge JAMES, and Mr. DERBY, D. MAGONE, Jr., Chief of Police E. J. CHAPIN, and WM. WELLS, broker, of this city, went on to New-York, received the prisoners and brought them here. During their absence they have traveled under the assumed names of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Clark. To the officers they have been quite communicative upon all matters except the disposition of the funds supposed to have been carried away.

They sailed from New-York, immediately after their arrival in the metropolis, for Vera Cruz, and returned thence to Havana, where SPRAGUE was attacked with the yellow fever, and from which he suffered for several weeks. They returned to New-York as soon as health would permit, were discovered, and our readers know the rest.

When arrested they had but little money on their persons, but we understand that up to the moment of writing no search had been made of their baggage, and possibly something of importance may yet be found.

It is proper in this connection to say that SPRAGUE denies that he owed a single cent to certain persons who have put in claims for large amounts.

In the afternoon he was taken before Judge JAMES, and held to bail in the sum of $4,000, with two sureties, for appearance for trial at the next term of the Superior Court at Canton. During the latter part of the afternoon he was looking for bail, and thought he would be unable to obtain it. When about to be taken to the Judge's office from the hotel, he was met in the hall by Mrs. SPRAGUE, when a most affecting scene transpired, and the truant husband was fully forgiven.

Last evening SPRAGUE was making up a statement of his debts and assets. Sometime ago proceedings in his behalf in bankruptcy were commenced. This statement is taken for that purpose. He was indicted at the last session of the Grand Jury, but whether the evidence will be sufficient to convict on the indictment remains to be told.

In the bankruptcy proceedings Dr. MCMONAGLE made affidavit, before the United States Commissioner, that SPRAGUE owed him something over a $1,000, which SPRAGUE, upon oath, denied. Upon this latter information a warrant was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for the arrest of MCMONAGLE. He was taken into custody, but gave bail for examination on the 20th.

Mrs. CAMPFIELD is held in custody to appear before the Judge for examination on the 19th. The nature of the charge against her we have not heard. It is intimated that her friends will furnish the required bail.

The Reward of Labor in the South.

From the Memphis Evening Post, Aug. 12.

We said yesterday, that labor is better remunerated in the Southern States than anywhere else in the world. We think the proposition correct. We do not speak of the rate of wages alone, but propose to include all the advantages that the laborer here enjoys. Of course we mean labor that is labor. The saunterer and the shirk does poor work and gets poor reward here as well as everywhere else. But the energetic and faithful laborer has a rare chance. We know a colored man, with a wife and three children, who last year supported his family and laid by a thousand dollars by farm labor. We know another with five children, none of them large enough to render much of any valuable assistance, who lived well and saved $300, and his chance was not a very favorable one, as the land which he worked did not yield more than a quarter of a bale to the acre. This year he will do better, and will probably clear $500, besides having corn and pork enough to carry him through the next year. Let us see how this is done. Any good, reliable man can get all the land he can work upon shares—that is, mules, farming implements and land will be furnished him, and he will get half of the crop. He can tend twenty or twenty-five acres, and have his garden and sweet potato patch besides. Suppose he works Arkansas land or some of the best Mississippi. He ought to make ten bales of cotton, half of which is his and all the corn he needs. If he has a family to assist him, he can do proportionately more. He has his rent and fuel free. By ordinary management and economy he can live comfortably and save from two to five hundred dollars a year easily. The whole cotton crop is estimated this year at two million bales. The price promises to be high, so that we may calculate that the crop will be worth two hundred millions of dollars. Suppose that this crop was all raised on shares—and the demand for labor is such that the most of planters are glad to make such arrangements—there would be one hundred millions of dollars to divide among the laborers. But this is only about one-half of what they would earn if they were industrious, because the corn and other crops as well as their vegetables and fruit would be worth almost as much more to them. The climate is such that they can easily make themselves comfortable all the year round. Industry, intelligence and economy would soon make the laboring population here the most comfortable and independent on the face of the earth. The savings of a few years rightly managed would soon enable each laborer to become his own employer, for land is abundant and cheap. Soon the man can get a little tract and have a permanent home for his family, where comfort would always be present and where luxury and elegance would add to their enjoyment, sooner or later, in sufficient degree. The laborer does not know what a capital he possesses. He can soon acquire at least a hundred acres of land and then his possessions steadily increase by accretion. He will have cows and oxen, horses and mules, sheep and swine and poultry, and they will increase so as to add to his wealth more rapidly than the highest rate of interest would yield. Let him become an intelligent and skillful farmer and his land will grow better and more productive year by year, till old age overtakes him surrounded with plenty and affluence. There is so much excellent land yet unopened; it is so cheap and the staples produced so valuable and in such demand, that the ability to labor well must for a long time be a valuable possession to any man. Industry is the best aid of virtue and intelligence. The industrious man is seldom a vicious man, and he need not be an ignorant man. Labor is the chief handmaid of knowledge, for the mind is healthy and vigorous in a sound and vigorous body. Let the free schools everywhere give such education as will prepare the mind and give a taste for learning, and the leisure hours from labor are apt to be well employed in storing the mind with knowledge. BURRITT, "the learned blacksmith," acquired fifty languages while laboring daily at the forge. SAMUEL DREW, sometimes called the English Plato, wrote his celebrated treatise on immortality and resurrection on his shoemaker's bench, using his cutting board for a desk. We have known many a New-England boy pursue a regular course of study while laboring regularly at farm work. The writer of this learned the Greek verb during a haying season, when 18 years old, while mowing as handsome a swath as any of his father's laborers, and striving with them for the mastery in pitching the hay most rapidly. Tupto was well mowed and raked and pitched into his brain in all its variations, and has never departed, as it might have done if fed to him with a silver spoon.

Labor, industry, economy and virtue are what the South now needs to make her prosperous and happy. If she has these, her politics will need very little attention.

The San Jacinto Disaster—Statements of Passengers.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 15th inst. publishes a detailed account of the disaster to the steamer *San Jacinto*, obtained from her passengers, twenty-nine of whom reached that city on the previous day. The steamer, as already announced, stranded on the beach of Body Island, while on her way from this city to Savannah. We quote the following statement by one of the passengers:

We sailed from New-York on Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock. The advertised hour was 3 o'clock, but in consequence of the large freight which was stored on the wharf she was delayed an hour. As it was, she was compelled to leave a considerable quantity of freight, she being "chock a block," having a deck load. After passing Sandy Hook the weather was as fine as could be desired; we had a good wind, all sail being set. There was not a rock to the boat. At 11:50 o'clock on Monday morning last she struck on a sand bar opposite the old lighthouse on Body Island. The watch at the time was in charge of the second officer. A strong under current was running. The Captain states that she was steering the same course she had usually done.

Immediately upon discovering she was aground, five attempts were ineffectually made to get her over the bar, she bursting her steampipe in the last. The fires were at once extinguished and daylight was anxiously looked for, the tide bringing her in shore all the time. When she struck, a number of crates of cabbages and other deck freight were thrown overboard. At daylight we were within one-sixteenth of a mile of shore, and found that a heavy surf had began making, and a strong northeast wind blowing. About 10 o'clock a rope was got ashore, and the baggage was being taken off.

In the attempt one of the steamship's boats was smashed to pieces by the surf, and its occupants precipitated in the water. They were, however, all picked up, but had a narrow escape of their lives. After all the baggage had been brought ashore, a number of gentlemen were lowered by ropes into the boats, they going first so as to give the ladies courage to follow and safely landed. The boats then took the ladies, who were equally fortunate. The balance of the crew followed, and at 4 o'clock the steamship was left subject to the winds and waves, having no anchor out, and hard aground.

Early the next morning (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock Captain ATKINS and Mr. DAVIS walked to the steamship, the tide having fallen, and found her high and dry in the sand. She was then eight feet in the sand, with no water around except on the shore side. She had but one foot of water in her. At 11 o'clock she had four feet, and had hogged eighteen inches on account of the sand washing from underneath her bow and stern.

After the passengers had landed, they built a tent, occupied a number of old buildings, and made themselves as comfortable as possible under the unfortunate circumstances of their situation, bedding and food being brought from the steamship, the passengers cooking their own victuals.

Captain ATKINS had succeeded in chartering two sloops, one of ten and the other of thirteen tons, in which to take the passengers to Elizabeth City, distant sixty-five miles. At 1:30 o'clock we started from the island, but there being a dead calm we were compelled to row, and at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning we reached the city, after arduous work, just in time to take the steamer through the Dismal Swamp to Norfolk, arriving at the latter place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We went to the hotels, our baggage going by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. We reached Savannah yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. NICKERSON, the proprietor of the Screven House, with characteristic generosity, offered the passengers rooms and board at his hotel free of charge as long as they remained in the city.

Upon stopping at Augusta, the proprietor of Hewett's Globe Hotel kindly furnished us with a supper and otherwise displayed a generous hospitality, for which no payment would be taken.

Another passenger gives the following incidents:

About 1:30 o'clock the second mate discovered breakers ahead, and called on the Captain, who came on deck and asked "what was the matter?" The mate replied that he saw something ahead on the left, which looked like breakers, and on the right like land. The Captain then went in the pilot-house, and had scarcely entered when she struck. He took charge and ordered more steam to get her off. The steam-pipe exploded, and the hose was attached in case of fire. A man volunteered to go down and shut off steam, and took the hose to extinguish the fire. He did both successfully. While one of the stern boats was half way lowered, the second mate and one of the crew got in her, but as soon as she touched the water a heavy swell washed her under the port wheel, threw her occupants into the water and smashed the boat to pieces.

The sailor was fortunate in catching a rope and getting on board, and the second mate sank twice, when, upon coming up the third time, he caught a rope which was thrown to him, fastened it around his waist, and was hoisted on board. He was insensible for about an hour.

After the loss of the boat, another was lowered from the bow, the first mate taking charge with five of the crew, for the purpose of taking a line to the shore, and succeeded after severe labor. In returning to the steamship the first mate was thrown overboard in consequence of a heavy swell. He grabbed and caught the gunwale, but was washed off. He succeeded in another attempt in getting in the boat by the assistance of one of the crew.

What Has Become of the Money?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your correspondents asks what has become of the money, some hundred thousand dollars or more, raised for a monument to the memory of the late President LINCOLN. I cannot answer his question myself, but I know the man who can, I think; that is Mr. T. G. CHURCHILL, who acted as treasurer of the fund. He should know.

Fire in Newark—$4,000 Damage.

About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a barn in the rear of Mr. JOHN KIRK's residence, situated on the Elizabethtown road, Newark, nearly opposite the Almshouse. The barn and cow-shed belonging to Mr. A. H. JOHNSON, valued at $2,000, were totally destroyed. Two horses in the stables were burned to death, while two others got loose and managed to escape. The total loss was $4,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

USEFUL ADVICE.—Drink Hoff's Malt Extract. Guaranteed to be the pure, genuine imported preparation. No. 2½ Murray-st. and No. 278 Greenwich-st.—*Advertisement.*

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Political Affairs.

THE OHIO CANVASS: Speech of Hon. John Sherman; The Issues of the Campaign; The Public Debt to be honorably paid.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE: The Movement in His Favor; Address to the Republicans of Maryland by Judge Bond and Others; The Discord in Maryland.

TENNESSEE: Parson Brownlow on the Election; Senter a good enough Republican; the Ex-President Not to Go to the Senate.

Miscellaneous Topics.

Criminal Record of the Country.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY: Love, Jealousy and the Prize Ring in California; Duel between Rival Suitors; The Result.

HORRIBLE CONFESSION: The Carr's Rock Tragedy; Cause of the Frightful Disaster; An Employe of the Road Confesses to have Mislaid the Rail; His Literal Statement.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY: An Adroit Operator Foiled; How a Bank's Caution Saved its Money.

THE ENGLISH FORGERS: Arrival of Sergeant Spittle to Take the Prisoners; The Last Scene in the Case.

THE STOLEN BOND OPERATORS: They are Discharged by Justice Kelly for Lack of Jurisdiction; The Parties Again Arrested.

WIFE MURDERS: Suspected Murder of a Woman in Harlem—A Colored Man Arrested for Poisoning his Wife.

Agricultural Affairs.

THE CROPS: Reports from Various Sections of the Country; Suffering from Drought at the South; Prospects in the West and East; Texan Prospects; Probable Yield of Cotton; Peach Crop in Central New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS: Clipping Horses—Walks and Talks in the Suds—State Fairs for 1869—National, State and Provincial—Practical Men and Theorists—Grinding Coarse Fodder—How to Destroy Woodchucks—Feed for Milch Cows—Agricultural Brevities.

Foreign News.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY: The French Empire; Eugenie's Visit to the East; The Chinese Mission; The Carlist Movement; Musical Gossip; The Theatres.

GREAT BRITAIN: Financial Position of the Country with Regard to the Public Debt—The Question of Boundaries in Parliament.

THE CHINESE QUESTION: The Advent of the Celestials in California; Its Consequences, from an American Statesman.

The Labor Congress.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: Proceedings of the Workingmen in Council Assembled; Platform of Principles Proposed for Adoption; Important Debates and Proceedings; Report of the Committee on the Hours of Labor; Communication from the Workingmen of London; Address of the Colored Delegates to the Convention; Refusal to Receive Miss Anthony's Credentials; Latest News.

The Susquehanna War.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE: Further Return of the Sheriff; Argument to Take Place on Tuesday Next, on Motion to Set Aside Judge Peckham's Orders; Appointment of a New Receiver—Card from Director Everts Concerning Erroneous Personal Statements.

General Topics.

THE DROUGHT: Effects of the Drought in Philadelphia; Condition of the Fairmount Reservoir; Anxiety for the Safety of the City.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY: Sixth Annual Convocation, at Albany; Addresses by Professor North, Professor Martin, Professor Davies, Professor Upson and Professor Goldwin Smith; Interesting Proceedings.

PROHIBITORY LAWS: Address and Resolutions of the Massachusetts Temperance People; Reasons for Sustaining the Law.

Local Intelligence.

THE ODD-FELLOWS: Annual Meeting of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New-York; Interesting Proceedings of the First Day.

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE: Reply of the Petitioner, Mrs. Baldwin, to the Answer of the Executors; Allegations of Fraud in Obtaining a Settlement and Release from Mrs. Baldwin.

ARREST OF GENERAL DIX: John Mitchel, the Irish Patriot," Seeking Revenge for His Imprisonment During the War; He Claims $25,000 for Damages.

THE FRANK LESLIE DIVORCE CASE: The Suit of Mr. Leslie Denied by Judge Brady; He is Required to Pay his Wife $50 per week, Alimony, Indefinitely.

THE WORK AT HELL GATE: Its Progress and Promise; Operations of Shelbourne, Maillefert and the Government.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH: Vital Statistics of New-York and Brooklyn for the Past Week; Comparison with those of Previous Years.

Editorial Comments.

Democratic Tactics.
Lady Byron and Mrs. Stowe.
Mr. Pendleton's Strong Point.
The Fall Trade.
National Debt: A Contrast.
Miscellaneous Matters.

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MARRIED.

DE SAULLES—HECKSCHER.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 19, by Rev. Dr. Williams, ARTHUR B. DE SAULLES to CATHARINE M., daughter of the late Charles A. Heckscher.

MCKIBBIN—WHITE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869, by Rev. S. Bourne, JOHN C. MCKIBBIN to NELLIE R., daughter of Dr. George H. White.

JACKSON—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 18, by Friends' Ceremony, at the house of the bride's mother, WM. M. JACKSON to ANNA M. DAVIS, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, JANE, the wife, aged 24 years, and THOMAS S., the son, aged 14 days, of Thomas S. Brennan, Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, Robert McGinnis, and her father-in-law, Patrick Brennan, are invited to attend the funeral from their late residence, Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to St. Stephen's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated.

CLEVELAND.—At Philadelphia, suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 242 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

FULLER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR BININGER, youngest son of J. Cutler and Emily H. Fuller.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of the train at Orange.

FLAGLER.—At Olathe, Md., on Thursday, Aug. 12, GEORGE, only son of Fred. and Lucy A. Flagler.

FORBES.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 17, EMMA FORBES, daughter of the late Garrett Forbes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Robert Ferguson, No. 832 Greenwich-st., on Friday, Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock.

GOODRICH.—At her home, No. 132 Temple-st., New-Haven, suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, Mrs. JULIA W. GOODRICH, widow of the late Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, and daughter of Noah Webster, LL. D., in her 77th year.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, BERTH, infant daughter of Charles and Sophia B. Henderson, aged 13 months and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, corner Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 P. M.

HOGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, after a short but severe illness, MARIA E., wife of Melvin S. Hagel, and daughter of Mrs. David Osborne, of Newburg, in the 22d year of her age.

KIRKLAND.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, WILLIE REID, only child of John L. and Kate Kirkland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 161 East 46th-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

LOWRIE.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of her brother, Rev. T. S. Childs, Mrs. MARY K. LOWRIE, widow of the late Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New-York.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STARR.—At Burlington, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 16, GERTRUDE FISHER, daughter of Wm. C. and Mary B. Starr, aged 9 months.

SPENCER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 19, WILLIAM P. SPENCER, in his 31st year.

Service at the Church of the Holy Communion, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE mails for Europe during the week ending Aug. 21, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, P. M.

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STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Boiler of the Cumberland—A Complete Wreck and a Total Loss—Fifteen Persons Killed.

The Evansville and Cairo packet Cumberland exploded her larboard boiler at Shawneetown bar at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. Particulars of the terrible disaster have been furnished to the Evansville *Journal* of Monday by persons who were on board, from which we condense:

The boat was on her downward trip, and at Shawneetown bar the pilot had just rung for heaving the lead, when her larboard boiler exploded with a terrible crash, leaving the vessel a complete wreck, and killing and wounding a large number of her deck crew, a few passengers, and the mail agent, as is supposed. Engineer REDMAN, who was on the watch at the time, hearing the call for the lead, at once tried the water in her boilers, and, finding it satisfactory, returned to the engine to be ready to answer the "slow bell," which he expected, and had just taken his position by the engine when the boiler exploded. It is the opinion of her engineers that only the larboard boiler exploded; but all the boilers, three in number, were blown overboard. Only a small piece of the exploded boiler, and two small pieces of the flues attached to the boiler-head, were found. JIM MATHENY, who was at the wheel, was blown overboard, as was also BRUCE HUNTER, second clerk, who was on the watch when the explosion occurred. MATHENY was but little stunned, and was not only able to save himself, but also aided HUNTER, whom he found helpless on the water, by clinging to portions of the wreck till rescued by a skiff.

DAVID PEARSON, the mate, was blown up in the air, and fell into the hold beneath the furnaces, among the coals of fire. After having worked his way out of the hold he discovered that the boat was on fire, and, though badly stunned, bruised and bleeding, he rallied such of the crew as he could find able for duty, and with their aid succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which broke out in another place, but by the timely efforts of the mate and crew, assisted by ALEX. HOWELL, Captain LOWTH and others, it was again extinguished, and the wreck, and no doubt many lives, saved. In the meantime the anchor was cast out, and the *J. L. Graham* came up and towed the wreck to Shawneetown, when it sunk gradually, her "buts" having been started by the explosion.

When the explosion took place Captain LOWTH and JIM DAMRON were buried in the wreck of the texas, and had to burst their way out, which, with much effort, they succeeded in doing, and joined the mate and crew in their efforts to save the boat, and assist the wounded. Captain LOWTH was especially active and efficient in securing the comfort of the wounded, and was nobly seconded in his efforts by Captain HOWELL and Mr. DANIEL JACOBS, of Shawneetown, and the people of Shawneetown were earnest in their efforts to render assistance and relieve the suffering.

MARION WRIGHT, the first clerk, was slightly burned in his efforts to save BRUCE HUNTER'S little boy, who was asleep in the office, in which he was successful, though the boat's safe, in the same room, was blown overboard. GEORGE BIRCH, the steward, had his right hand badly smashed and slightly burned, but will soon be all right. SAMUEL COPELAND, the mail agent, it is supposed, was making up his mail for Shawneetown, and was not seen afterward. The officers of the *Lorena* which passed up last night, reported that six dead bodies had been recovered, including the body of the mail agent and one of the colored porters. COPELAND leaves a young wife at Metropolis, Ill. We are told that he had only a few days since taken out a life policy for $2,000. A young man who lived between Shawneetown and Equality, Ill., a passenger, was terribly mangled and instantly killed. His name was not ascertained.

Nine of the negro deck crew were at Shawneetown wounded, three or four seriously. Four or five were very slightly wounded, but were able to assist in saving the wreck. There were twenty deck hands and four firemen on the boat, of whom not more than fourteen are accounted for, and it is supposed that four or five passengers were killed, but as the books were lost in the confusion attending the disaster, the exact number or the names could not be ascertained. There was but one lady passenger, and she escaped without injury. The officers of the boat are highly commended for their efforts to save the passenger and crew.

The *Cumberland* was built at Millersport, on the Upper Ohio in 1862, and was called the *Rachel Miller*. She was sold to the Government after having made two or three trips, and converted into a gunboat, and at the close of the war was remodeled and named the *Cumberland*. Her boilers had been giving much trouble for some time past, and it is said her officers and crew had determined to lay her up when they reached Cairo. We are told that the boat was insured for $6,000, and there was $7,000 or $8,000 insurance on her cargo.

An Atmospheric Railway.

More recently, however, an altogether different plan was tried with much greater success. In this the tube was built of brickwork, and made of such a diameter as to take in it an ordinary-sized railway carriage. A trial line, of nearly a mile in length, was constructed in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The line was made with steeper gradients and sharper curves than any line yet worked, so as to give the system a full trial. The tunnel was carefully constructed, so as to be of uniform size, and one end of the carriage was made nearly to fit it, an aperture of a few inches being left all round. A brush fixed round the carriage nearly filled this, and was found to exclude the air sufficiently. The ends of the tunnel were closed by air-tight doors, and in a building near one end was fixed a large fan, constructed somewhat after the plan of a centrifugal pump, and so arranged that by causing it to rotate in one direction it exhausted the tube, while on reversing it the air was condensed. The pipe leading from this entered the tunnel at a little distance from the end. The carriage being now placed just in the mouth of the tunnel at the further end, the engine was set to work, and, as soon as a slight amount of exhaustion was produced, the pressure outside forced it rapidly along. As the whole area of the carriage was exposed to the pressure, it was found that only a very small degree of rarefaction was required, a pressure of a few ounces to the inch being quite sufficient to impart to it a great velocity. As soon as the carriage had passed the portion of the tunnel where the exhaust-pipe entered, it ceased to be carried forward by the pressure of the air, but it had acquired an amount of momentum sufficient to propel it with considerable violence beyond the end of the tunnel. The doors at the end were, however, closed by powerful springs. The air, therefore, inclosed between them and the carriage became more and more compressed, until the pressure was sufficient to open the doors, and allow the carriage to run slowly out. The air acted, in fact, as a buffer, and brought the carriage to rest with scarcely any shock. When the carriage was to be sent back to the other end, the engine first exhausted the tube until the carriage passed the opening, and the doors were then closed, the engine reversed, and then the air behind was condensed, and drove the carriage to the other end on the same principle as a boy drives a pea through a pea-shooter by the pressure of his breath.—*From Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

Supposed Murder.

Yesterday morning the horse and wagon of a Connecticut peddler named FRANCIS GERBER, at present vending goods on the east end of Long Island, was found in a piece of woods near Riverhead. The horse bore marks of having been roughly handled, and the wagon had been robbed of its contents of any goods. GERBER could nowhere be found, and the general feeling prevails that he has been foully dealt with.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Great Jones-st., n. s., 119.4 ft. e. of Lafayette-place, 26x100	$45,000
Lispenard-st., n. w. corner of Church-st., 25x80	25,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Corlears-st., 22x70	nom.
South-st., No. 109, 8.4x81x8.4x80.6¼	nom.
South-st., No. 110, 16.9x80.1x16.9x79.2 (½ part)	nom.
37th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x97	24,000
38th-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	55,000
52d-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.9x100.5	10,000
54th-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	16,800
117th-st., s. s., 278.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	6,250
120th-st., n. s., 455 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	24,000
6th-av., w. s., 28 ft. s. of 36th-st., 25x105	34,000
6th-av., w. s., 53 ft. s. of 36th-st., 18x105	16,000
6th-av., w. s., 71 ft. s. of 36th-st., 27.9x105	23,000
5th-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 38th-st., 49.4x100	25,250
10th-av., e. s., 74.4 ft. n. of 40th-st., 24.8x100x24.8x90	nom.
41st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 850, 10 years; for the first 5 years, per year, $10,000, and for the last 5 years, per year	$12,500
East Houston-st., No. 12, 8 years, for the whole term	8,500
5th-av., n. w. corner of 54th-st., 5 years; for the first 3 years, per year, $1,400, and for the last 5 years, per year	1,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible] and Flatbush road, s. e. corner, 115 [illegible]	$6,000
Clarkson-st. and Flatbush road, s. e. corner, 25x115x115x41x15x40	6,250
Grand-st., s. s., 374.1 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 24.5x116	13,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80	nom.
Ewen and Richardson sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	2,550
Leonard-st., e. s., 145 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	1,300
Smith-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Stagg-st., 25x100	2,000
Stagg-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	7,750
Taylor-st., n. s., 113.8 ft. e. of Kent-av., 20x80	5,300
1st-place, s. s., 391 ft. e. of Court-st., 22x158.5	20,000
10th-st., s. w. s., 282.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100	nom.
DeKalb-av., s. s., 61.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 4x50	100
Fulton-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Albany-av., 20x200	3,500
Park-av. and Walworth-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	975

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.	
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 236, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$255
Mount Pleasant.	
Howard-st., adjoining Jno. Manning's, 50x110	$1,000
Morrisania.	
Waverly-st., n. s., lot No. 14, Melrose	$2,600
New Rochelle.	
Avenue E, s. e. s., 136 ft. from White Plains road, 50x115	$1,500
Rye.	
Grace Church-st., part of P. Halstead's farm, 471-100 acres	$12,100
West Farms.	
Prospect-av. and Morris-st., s. w. corner, 200x240	$21,500
Westchester.	
Newell-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Juliana-st., 100x130	$500
6th-av., n. s., lot No. 912, Wakefield, 100x114	200
Yonkers.	
Buena Vista-av., w. s., indefinite, 25x119	$1,500
Oliver-av., n. s., and Brook-st., e. s., 25x102	850
Northern-terrace, n. s., 160 ft. e. of Yonkers-av., 64.3x131	775
Northern-terrace, n. s., 160 ft. e. of Yonkers-av., 128x131	1,550
Riverdale-av., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 25x100	600
School-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of school lot, 25x100	1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Commercial-st., w. s., indefinite plot, 15x103	$2,250
Court and South 9th sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	350
Cabinet-st., corner of Fairmount-av., 150 ft. front	1,800
Gouveneur-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Belleville-av., 13x98	1,000
High-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 24x97	1,200
Lafayette and Adams sts., s. w. corner, 100 ft. front	1,500
Morris and Essex Railroad-av., s. s., indefinite plot, 33x100	12,000
State-st., n. s., 354 ft. w. of High-st., 25x100	2,100
Spring-av. and Sayres-st., s. e corner, 25x100	250
Caldwell.	
Indefinite locality, part of Wm. H. Bush's property, 50x150	$2,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.	
York-st., s. s., lots Nos. 29 to 35, block No. 19, Jersey Co.'s map, each 25x100	$10,000
Hudson City.	
Palisade-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 25x75	$2,500
Lots Nos. 1 to 13, block D, and lot No. 37, adjoining Reservoir	11,250
Lot No. 15, block No. 2, map Hudson Grove, 25x100	450
Lot No. 20, block No. 3, map Hudson Grove, 22x100	255
Bergen.	
Washington-av., n. s., lot No. 38, Gould's map	$4,300
New-York Bay and intersection of D. B. Salter's land, small plot	11,000
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 1,145 and 1,146, block No. 9, map Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 50x100	$650

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST AND BEST built cottages in Lafayette-av., with bay windows, water, gas, heater and range, can be bought at a bargain; $500 to $1,000 only required down.
J. ANDREW,
Room No. 18, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale or to exchange for City property, by JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 87 Cedar-st.—Bergen County, N. J., 82 acres, first-class in every respect, suitable for villa sites; $50,000. Manhasset Bay, 45 acres, elegant improvements; $40,000. Westchester County, 220 acres, well improved, house 55x60; $25,080. Monmouth County, N. J., 85 acres, good improvements; $16,000. Westchester County, 110 acres, very fine improvements; $12,000. Cheshire County, N. H., 250 acres, 250 under cultivation, the cheapest and best farm in the State, only $10,500. Sullivan County, N. Y., 200 acres, a fine dairy farm; $8,000. Bergen County, N. J., 15 acres, a fine fruit farm; $5,500. Easton, Conn., 18 acres, good improvements; $2,500. And about fifty others in New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Delaware, at all prices.

Furnished and unfurnished houses wanted for good tenants by JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 87 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. P. Graves, containing about 47 acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. A new road, passing under the railroad bridge, has been lately made, obviating the necessity of crossing the track. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE SUBURBS OF PATERSON, N. J., a neat new cottage containing seven rooms and seven pantries; good cellar, with 2½ lots; on the line of a horse railroad, and five minutes' walk from the Norwood Depot, Erie Railroad. For particulars apply to or address C. V. R. VAN WINKLE, No. 77 River-st., for three days. Price $3,500. Terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, located near Riverdale, 6 miles from Central Park; large mansion, gate-house, green-house, grapery and carriage-house; 10 acres land; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and homes in all parts of the South, all sizes and at all prices, on extra liberal terms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

NEW HOTEL.—TO LEASE ON CHESTNUT-st., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements, for a first-class establishment of 75 rooms; rooms en suite of two rooms, with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 18 by 20 feet, and 15 by 16 feet, with two windows to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years.
Address
JOHN CRUMP,
No. 1,731 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET BY THE MONTH,
Store and basement, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address E. SACCHI, corner Broadway and 49th-st.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT law offices, fronting on Broadway, furnished, to let, entire or in part, or will share them with a lawyer of good standing. Apply at No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house, store, fitted gas fixtures, fourteen rooms, furnace, &c., for first-class boarding or dwelling; rent moderate; No. 439 4th-av. N. T. PIKE, No. 435 4th-av. Fine store for fancy or millinery business.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT WASHINGTON Heights for balance of year, a brick house, all modern improvements; possession Sept. 1; rent $125 per month; garden stocked with fruit and vegetables. A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., No. 121 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, TO A SMALL family, a second floor, consisting of four rooms; location a few blocks above Canal-st., and half a block from 6th-av. cars; water and gas; rent $30 per month. Address A. B. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE LARGE three-story brick dwelling-house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply, for permits and for further information, to C. H. CLARK, No. 37 William-st.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at a moderate price; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; no agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway, N. Y.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN PROCURE board at a cottage in a beautiful location, three miles from Delaware Water Gap; plenty fruit. Address A. M. H., Box No. 61 Stroudsburg, Penn.

A LEASE OF HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with furniture for sale; bargain for some person; must be sold. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR gentleman and wife; no children. Address Box No. 1,428 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of SCHUBKEGEL & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. EDWARD WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
PHILIP SCHUBKEGEL,
EDWARD WHITE.
Dated Aug. 14, 1869.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Secured by First Mortgage on the
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

and by the additional guarantee of a paid-up capital of six millions of dollars.

Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The road is in course of thorough and rapid construction; 150 miles will be completed by 1st October next, and the entire line, it is believed, by the end of the ensuing year.

The admirable selection of the route for commanding both local and through business cannot fail to make it one of the best paying railroads in the country.

These choice securities are meeting with rapid sale at par and accrued interest in currency, at which price they are still offered.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 113 Broadway.
NOTICE.
The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:
Bond No. 120,798, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,801, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.
J. C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1869.

PASSENGER CARS FOR SALE—TEN new passenger cars, now ready for delivery; first-class in every respect. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL
A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
For the sale of its
New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.
This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,
First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	124⅜	123	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅝	120⅞
Coupon, 1881	123	123¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	120¾	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¼	121⅝	10-40 Regist'd	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	122⅞	123⅛	10-40 Coupon	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅝	121⅞	Gold	132⅞	133
5-20 Coupon, '65	121½	121¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅝	120⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,
all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS or MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 183, 573, 180, 238, 327, 436, 194, 595, 323, 214, 337, 431, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
Invites attention to the following first-class RAILROAD BONDS:
NEWARK AND ORANGE, guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 7 per cent., free of Government tax. 95 and interest.
WINONA AND ST. PETERS—First Mortgage 7 per cent. Road owned by CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY. 92½ and interest.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—Land grant. 8 per cent., free of Government tax. 92½ and interest.
MACON AND BRUNSWICK, guaranteed by State of Georgia. 7 per cent. 90 and interest.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA, lease assumed by ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY. 7 per cent. 82½ and interest.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY. 7 per cent. 80 and interest.
Governments exchanged without charge. Circulars sent.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following-named certificates of Stock, each for one hundred shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in the name of Charles Hitchcock: Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247 and 2248.
The same were stolen from this Company, and transfer has been stopped.
JAMES C. FARGO,
General Superintendent.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 ⅌ CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 19 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.
THE DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company will be paid at this office on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 17TH INST., IN GOING FROM NO. 230 Fulton-st. to Barclay-st. Ferry, a gold guard chain. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 230 Fulton-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD A. MOSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORACE E. BROWN and CHARLES C. MONELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John F. Schepeler, John D. Schepeler and Leon Rosenplaenter, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BRUNNER and SAMUEL BRUNNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Brunner and Samuel Brunner, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1869.
au6-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William G. Tompkins, of Yonkers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1869.
au6-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. CUMMINGS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James F. Cummings, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1869.
au20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. SECOR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Secor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1869.
au20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th July, 1869.
au13-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joseph I. Barnum, of the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of October, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
au13-1aw3wF*

NO. 2,327.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William F. Goodwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 19th day of August, 1869.
GEORGE V. HOUSE, Assignee,
No. 476 Broadway, New-York City.
au20-1aw3wF*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 30 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 190 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST.,
BOX NO. 839 POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.
THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress, by a very experienced and responsible girl; is an intelligent and thoroughly accomplished servant in the dining-room, of most pleasant disposition; three years in a Brooklyn family, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH widow, middle aged, who has had much experience and has traveled considerable, a situation as housekeeper, matron or stewardess; is never seasick; is fond of children; has some furniture if it could be used. E. M. C., No. 30 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, side dishes, pastry, game, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understand the care of an infant; is a good seamstress; operates on machine; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as cook or dairywoman in the City or country; understands them both in all their branches; can give satisfactory recommendations. Address COOK, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse, or would wait on young ladies; is an excellent needle-woman. Call for two days at her brother's residence, 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—WET NURSES AND SICK nurses, with references, can be had by applying at LOUIS & MRS. HANSEN'S nurse agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, speaking English fluently, a situation as nurse or seamstress. Apply at No. 4 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and take care of a baby. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GOOD GERMAN AND IRISH GIRLS can always be found at the first-class employment office, No. 138 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience; understands the breaking and management of young horses; can drive four in hand when required; can give the best testimonials as regards honesty, sobriety and willingness. Address J. C., No. 1,206 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., or No. 474 3d-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, whose general conduct and business acquirements during a long period of uninterrupted practice will be satisfactorily vouched for on application for W. H., No. 41 Park-row, or No. 373 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who understands his business; is sober and steady, and has three years' reference from his last place; country preferred. Address D. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED — GARDENER AND FLORIST; Scotch or German preferred—with a little capital to commence business under most favorable circumstances. WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO., seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife; the man as gardener, groom, driver, &c.; the woman as cook, laundress, &c.; reference first-class. Call or address GARDENER, No. 34 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; willing and obliging; can milk if required; two years' reference from last employer. Address M. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man of no family, in City or country; best City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man just from England; good references. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house a competent salesman for the shawl department, accustomed to the jobbing trade. HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

INTELLIGENT OFFICE AND ERRAND boy wanted that resides with his parents. Address Post Office Box No. 499.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man that will make himself useful; good reference required. Apply at No. 257 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street: both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that in addition to the streets named in existing ordinances, it shall be lawful to drive cattle and sheep during the day time through the following streets: 42d-st., from the Hudson River to 11th-av.; 11th-av., from 42d-st. to 49th-st.; 40th and 41st sts., from the Hudson River to 10th-av., and 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th sts., between Hudson River and 11th-av.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!
In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA	Aug. 21	COLUMBIA	[illegible]
IOWA	Aug. 28	EUROPA	Sept.
BRITANNIA	Sept. 4	INDIA	Sept.

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin.....$130, gold. Second cabin.....$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris...........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,985 tons	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Sept. 29, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN...........Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200, Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER..........Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The favorite steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GULF STREAM.....MCCREERY.....Saturday, Aug. 21
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE..........Saturday, Aug. 28
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 1.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
40 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.
40 cases Oranges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. WEBB and THOS. H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 132 Church-st., in the City of New-York, the stock of caps, hats, &c., belonging to the estate of Webb & Taylor, bankrupts, on the 1st day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSION PROVIDED for by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, made on the 4th day of July, 1868, for the settlement of claims of their respective citizens, is now fully organized. Claimants will be furnished with the printed rules for the government of the Commission on application to the Secretaries.
By order of the Commission.
GEORGE G. GAITHER, J. CARLOS MEXIA, } Secretaries.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HAVANA CIGARS.
Hotel-keepers, clubs and dealers who wish to purchase a genuine imported article to suit their customers, at a reasonable price, will do well to call at JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., up stairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS.—Ladies or gentlemen may take lessons. Private instruction in separate parlors, at all hours. Classes at 9, 3 and 7½ P. M. Book-keeping and higher mathematics. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1838.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,623 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.
For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first-class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

THE LESPINASSE.—FORT WASHINGTON French Institute, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, 5 Pine-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION and capacity as teacher and principal, (four years' experience,) with best of references, desires a first-class situation. Address A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 111 William-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE
Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 28. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. B. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

WANTED—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR two boys, aged 5 and 7 years, where they will be well cared for, within an hour or less of this City; terms reasonable. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as governess. Inquire of Mr. and Mrs. TERRY, No. 155 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, first-class apartments, second floor, with full board; would prefer to go where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, naming terms, E. S. W., Box No. 1,225 Post Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. No. 24 West 30th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, No. 145 East 16th-st., near first-class restaurant. Apply from 6 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF gentlemen, with their wives, or a few young ladies or young gentlemen of correct moral habits, can obtain board, with pleasant rooms, on favorable terms, at Bayonne, twenty-five minutes from the City, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of Rev. L. H. VAN DYCK, near the depot.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE on the bank of South Shrewsbury River, two miles from Long Branch; good table; vegetables raised on the place; well shaded; terms moderate. Address HENDRICK SMOCK, on the premises, Oceanport, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. E. HYDE, No. 2 Columbia-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding at Maplewood Station, South Orange, N. J.; families or ladies preferred the year round; prices very reasonable. For particulars apply to R. C. SPEAR & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOUSE.
A few more rooms are still to be obtained at $8.00 per week. Apply soon.
WALTER N. LENNON, Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.
Refer to James Boyd, Stock Exchange, New-York.

GRAND HOP AT HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.
One undivided half interest in a fully developed Slate Quarry—capable of producing an unlimited amount of the best Vermont Purple and Green Slate. Is in good working condition, and the transportation facilities are unsurpassed. For full particulars address E. B., Hoffman House, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business of four years' standing in an Eastern city; sales in past year $200,000. Cash capital required $50,000. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 1,162.

A MEN'S FURNISHING BUSINESS with long lease, in a first-class locality, for sale. Address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Box No. 5,920 Post Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THE MOST CHEERFUL AND ENLIVENING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED.
102D to 110TH REPRESENTATIONS OF GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND HIGHLY POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
MLLE. HANIOLA, her brothers Imre and Bolossy.
Eleven Hungarians and thirty Corps de Ballet.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
Now under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT, Robertson's new comedy upon LIFE at continental Summer resorts, entitled
PLAY.
With new scenery by Roberts and Daftaeg, original music by Robert Stoepel, Musical Director; costumes a la mode, and a cast of surprising power, including:

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,	Mr. H. RYNER,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS,	Miss AGNES ETHEL,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,	Miss EMILY LEWIS.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
THE GREATEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED AT THIS THE PEOPLE'S AMUSEMENT PALACE.
RECEIVED EVERY EVENING WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE AND ENTHUSIASM BY CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
PAULINE MARKHAM. ALICE HARRISON.
THE LAURIS. THE LAURIS.
NEW BALLETS—"The Girls of the Period," "Shells of the Ocean," "Game at Cards," &c., &c.
And other innumerable attractions.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
NOTICE—The First Matinee of the season will take place on SATURDAY WEEK, the 28th inst.
There will be NO MATINEE to-morrow.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Piano, Singing, Violin, Harmony and Languages. Applications are now received for term commencing Sept. 1. Talent employed superior to that of any music school in America. Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free. Send for circular.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 18...12.30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 18......4.30 P. M.
Thur. Aug. 19..........3 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 20..........6.30 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 20...........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21..........7 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 21...........3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21..........6.30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22.......7.30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 22..........4 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22.......7.30 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 23..........7 A. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. N. B.—During camp meeting, at Sing Sing each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3 o'clock.

REGULAR MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8¼ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 158 feet long and 34½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
FRIDAY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LAST TIMES. EAST LYNNE.
LAST TIMES. EAST LYNNE.
LAST TIMES. EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY EVENING—TWO GREAT PLAYS.
SPY OF ST. MARC
AND
ROBBER'S WIFE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
MONDAY, Aug. 23, positively—THE SEA OF ICE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—The management respectfully announce that after weeks of preparation, and every detail being now complete, the grand romantic and spectacular drama, the
SEA OF ICE,
will positively be produced, on a scale worthy the FIRST THEATRE IN THE METROPOLIS, on MONDAY, Aug. 23.
☞ BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. ☜

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS
of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of
SELF!
With Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the production of several other OWENS SPECIALTIES.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
will be presented
SOLON SHINGLE!
and
THE VICTIMS!

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT.............as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES.as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Authorised successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—Corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
Admission to all the Attractions, 30 Cents.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Lalla Rookh. BENEFIT Lalla Rookh.
Lalla Rookh. OF Lalla Rookh.
Lalla Rookh. JENNIE. Lalla Rookh.
Lalla Rookh. JENNIE. Lalla Rookh.
"CHANG," the wonderful Chinese Giant, and Wife, will appear on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 23.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL.
Wizard Skiff—MLLE. RAVEL in three characters.
Broken Sword—MLLE. RAVEL as Myrtillo.
Mr. P. Connelly—Rough Diamond.
Miss Mary Arlington, Mr. John Sanford and James Collins have volunteered.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, AUG. 20, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Faust"..........Spohr
2. Waltz, "Hydropaten"..........Gung'l
Polka Mazurka, "Die Sirene" } ....Strauss
3. Polka Schnell, "Elle mit Weile" }
4. Grand Fantasie, "Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
5. Adagio-Allegro Vivace, } 4th Symphony,
6. Scherzo } by request....Beethoven
7. "Ave Maria," adapted to the first prelude by Bach..........Gounod
MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.
8. March, "Mazeppa"..........Liszt
9. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
10. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..Strauss
11. Polka, "Whirlwind," Solo for Cornet..........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, "Les Premier Jour de Bonheur"..Auber
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

THE STORY OF THE YEAR.
THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE;
OR,
WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE?
By Mrs. SUMNER HAYDEN,
(Hattie Hateful,)
Author of "Little Goldie," &c.,
will shortly appear in the
GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE No. 338, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held at their room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Thomas G. Flandreau, from his late residence, No. 86 Ludlow-st. Members of other Lodges are cordially invited.
P. F. D. HIBBS, W. M.
GEO. H. FORMAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.
Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.
Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.
The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.
Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:
SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.
SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.
SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 85th-st.
SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.
SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.
SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.
SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av. between 7th and 8th sts.
SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.
SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 89th and 108th sts.
SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.
SPEC. 23—In 10th av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.
SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 50th and 55th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.
SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.
Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.
The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE. } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Important Proceedings of the Fourth Day at Philadelphia.

Reports Submitted on Organization and Land Monopoly.

Interesting Discussions on Various Subjects—The Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph Denounced—A Postal Telegraph Favored.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869.

The National Labor Congress met, pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock P. M., President C. H. LUCKER in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. J. C. WHALEY, Ex-President of the first Labor Congress, who was in the hall, was invited to take a seat on the platform.

Mr. JOHN WALSH rose to a question of privilege. The Philadelphia *Morning Post* had in its issue this morning a communication signed "A Workingman," reflecting on him on account of his nationality, and on the Vice-President, Mr. CAVIS, for his ruling while in the chair yesterday, during the Miss Anthony squabble. He thought the author of the article was DAMON Y. KILGORE, who was neither a delegate to this body nor a reporter. That gentleman had threatened him with something like this; and he now demanded that the President exclude Mr. KILGORE from the use of the floor of this Congress.

Vice-President CAVIS spoke in defense of his action yesterday, after which the matter was dropped, Mr. KILGORE having first denied in writing the authorship of the communication.

Mr. F. HAGEN, of New-Jersey, asked the Committee on Communications and Resolutions how it was that the letter of Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Sen., published in this morning's NEW-YORK TIMES, which this Congress even refused to have read before it until it had first gone to a committee, had been allowed to get into print. He knew the Committee meant no harm in giving the letter to the Press, but they should be more guarded in future. Mr. BLAIR was an old politician, and the design of this Congress was to cut loose from all political parties and secure the adoption of a national policy consonant with our own views and wishes.

Mr. JOHN WALSH, of New-York, gave an explanation of the matter, and Mr. HAGEN declared himself satisfied.

The Committee on Platform not being ready to report,

Mr. H. J. WALLS, from the Committee on Organization and Constitution, reported that the Committee were ready to report as to the matter of organization, but asked for further time as to the constitution. Further time was granted, and Mr. WALLS read the plan of organization agreed to by the Committee, which was finally adopted, the clauses being taken up seriatim and amended. The principal objection was to the first and third resolutions.

General WYNN, of California, thought that it would be unwise to place the power proposed—to appoint State executive officers—in the hands of the President of the National Labor Union, if it is to be exercised in States where State organizations already existed. It was practically ignoring the State organizations. He moved to add to the first resolution the words, "except in such States as have a State organization represented in this body." In California they had a State organization, in which all laborers were represented, except John Chinaman, and they did not want him there. When the proper time came for taking up this particular question as to "John," he would give his reasons to the Congress for the opposition they had to recognizing him.

The matter was temporarily passed over and finally recommitted to the Committee, Messrs. WYNN of California, JESSUP of New-York, and CUMMINGS of Massachusetts, being added to the Committee. The report, as presented, is as follows:

The Committee on Organization would respectfully report as follows, and recommend it as the plan of organization for this body:

1. *Resolved*, That the President, at his earliest convenience, appoint an executive officer in each State.

2. That each executive officer so appointed shall, as soon as possible, after receiving his appointment, proceed to call a State Convention for the purpose of forming State unions; and until such unions are formed charters will be issued direct from the National Labor Union, by the President, to local unions, but as soon as such State organization is complete the charters shall come direct from the State Union.

3. That the President of the National Labor Union be and is hereby authorized to issue a charter to State organizations whenever the application made is signed by delegates from at least five local trade, labor, or coöperative organizations which meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

4. That each State Labor Union is entitled to be represented in the National Labor Union as follows: one delegate to each State irrespective of the number of members enrolled in the local unions, and one delegate for each and every 20,000 or fractional part thereof.

5. That each State Labor Union shall make such laws and regulations for its own guidance and support as may to it appear most effective, provided such laws do not in any way conflict with the constitution of the National Labor Union.

6. That the National Labor Union pay the mileage of the delegates thereto by the nearest and most direct route from and to the organization they represent.

7. That the revenue of the National Labor Union be derived as follows: Each State organization shall, at a special time, report to the President of the National Labor Union the number of members represented in their State organizations, and the President shall levy a tax equal to five cents on each member so reported.

H. J. Walls, W. H. Clark, Wm. Coggswell, W. J. McLaughlin, Martha Walbridge, Thos. Moffatt, J. B. Haney, Jno. H. Jones, Conrad Kuhn, Committee.

The Committee on Land Monopoly, appointed by the last Congress, made the following report:

A careful survey of the field of operations proposed by the National Labor Union, induces your Committee to declare that of all the reforms proposed by that body, none is more fundamental and important to the well-being of all the labor interests of the community than that which asserts that the only righteous title by which land should be held is that of successful labor thereon. For when that position is established, it will reduce the cost of everything we eat, drink, wear, or use, the prices of which are now in advance, or double, and sometimes treble, their real value, in consequence of fictitious money additions placed by the arbitrary fiat of Governments acting as agents of interested individuals on the land. The land question also, in the opinion of your Committee, underlies the money question, and careful research proves that it will be difficult if not impossible to permanently establish the latter on a proper basis until the land is free. It also must, most naturally, enter into the labor question, for it is certain that in all enlightened countries the condition of artisans and mechanics has been dependent largely on the condition of its agriculturists, and it is questionable whether the solution of the problem, "How to secure to the producer the proceeds of his toil," will not be found, when the full measure of the crops which are put into the earth are preserved to the hands by which they have been sown or planted. Such being the case, your Committee indorse the wisdom and economy of the Mosaic laws on the subject, which first avowed the rights of every individual in the Jewish community to his or her share of the soil, and forbade the permanent alienation thereof; also,

Because the institution of the laws sanctioning the purchase and sale of land create aristocracies, as in Europe, and if not abrogated here must eventually prove the destruction of the Republic.

Because neither Governments, nor even the adult peoples by which such are created, are righteously in power to ordain the permanent alienation of the soil to individuals; for the children of all communities have rights in the land which forbid such alienation of the common estate.

Because the dismal effects of the permanent alienation of the land from the cultivators thereof may be seen in Great Britain, and also in our Southern States, where the condition of the most numerous and necessary body of laborers, viz., the tillers of the soil, are legally robbed of the proceeds of their toils.

Because the present deplorable condition of the majority of the wealth-producers of the country is attributable to the division which formerly existed between the millions of artificers and the millions of the agriculturists, and that in the union of these industries we shall soon obtain victory.

For the foregoing reason your Committee have nothing to add to, or subtract from, the resolution come to on the land question by the Chicago Convention, which declares that "the placing a money value on the gifts of a Deity—specifying the lands, mines, and water-courses—was sacrilege;" or, to the statement of the former Baltimore Congress, which awarded "the tools to him that hath the ability and the skill to use them, and the land to him that hath the heart and the ability to cultivate it.

R. W. HUME, Chairman.

The report was received and referred to the Special Committee on Cherokee Public Lands.

On motion, General WYNN, of California, was added to the Committee on Coolie Labor.

Mr. JOHN DUNN, of Philadelphia, representing the International Typographical Union of America, presented a preamble and resolution denouncing the Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph news monopoly. The Convention suspended the rules to hear the communication read. It declares that the alliance between the Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph Company is inimical to the interests of the workingmen; that by its rules newspaper enterprise is thwarted and competition prevented. As a remedy for this evil a postal telegraph is recommended. The design of the International Union is that this Convention should, by memorializing Congress, take the initiative step in breaking down the alleged monopoly.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Platform.

It was on motion decided that the Congress should adjourn *sine die* on Saturday next, at 3 P. M.

Several papers were presented and referred to appropriate committees, without reading, after which

The Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

J. E. B.

ODD FELLOWS.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

The R. W. Grand Lodge reconvened yesterday morning at Steinway Hall, NICHOLAS L. PETIT, M. W. G. M., presiding, and all the grand officers present.

The constitutional number of representatives being present, the G. L. was declared open for business.

The first business in order was the consideration of amendments to the constitution, proposed at the previous annual session.

The following amendment was first discussed:

Strike out section 4 of article II., referring to the nomination of District Deputy Grand Masters by District Grand Committees.

Amend section 1 of article III., by adding, after the words "Official Degrees," the following: "He shall appoint the District Deputy Grand Master for each District."

The amendment was, after a short discussion, indefinitely postponed.

The following amendments to section 2 of article II. of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge were brought up, viz.: In lieu of the words "may be previously nominated," insert, "as may have been previously nominated, and who have accepted."

(This section refers to the election of Grand Officers.)

The amendment was adopted.

The following amendment was indefinitely postponed:

Resolved, That section 6, article 5, of the By-laws of this Grand Lodge be amended by adding thereto the following clause: "Should the district cease to exist, by removal of the lodges from its territorial jurisdiction or for other cause, the Secretary shall subject all the funds of the Grand Committee in his hands to the order of the Grand Secretary."

The following amendment was adopted:

Amend section 3, article 5, of By-laws of Grand Lodge, by striking out the word "grant" in the fourth clause, sixth line, and substituting the words "recommend the granting of."

The following proposed amendment was submitted and indefinitely postponed:

Amend section 5, article 2, of the constitution of subordinate lodges, by adding thereto: "A rejected candidate cannot be initiated in any lodge without the consent of the lodge that rejected him."

Amend section 5, article 2, constitution of subordinate lodges, by adding thereto as follows: "This section shall not apply to an applicant for admission by card or as an Ancient Odd Fellow, who may be proposed at any time after rejection."

The adoption of this amendment permits a rejected candidate to be proposed for readmission night after night.

After a lengthy debate, the previous question was moved, but voted down. The debate was continued for nearly two hours, and the amendment was finally adopted.

It was decided by a large majority that the Constitution of subordinates can be amended by a simple majority vote, and thus it does not require a two-third vote.

R. W. Grand Secretary RAISON, of the State of New-Jersey, was introduced by Grand Representative MARVIN, appropriately welcomed by the M. W. Grand Master, received with the grand honors and invited to a seat at the right of the Chair.

The Committee on Elections and Returns made a lengthy report, and offered a resolution that the R. W. Grand Secretary be required to examine and report to the Committee any errors which may have occurred.

The Committee on Laws of Subordinates reported the draft of a code of procedure for subordinates, which was laid over to the next session.

The decision of the Committee on Appeals was to the effect that no appeal can be taken after the time specified by law had elapsed.

The other decisions were merely on matters of internal government, and have no interests for the public at large.

P. G. M. BAMAN, on behalf of the Committee on the Grand Masters' Address, reported in favor of publishing the reports of the D. D. G. Ms. in the official proceedings of the G. L. They spoke at some length on the change of regalia by the G. L. U. S., acknowledging the legality of the change, but believe it to be inexpedient, and urge a repeal of the change. The Committte reported adversely to the appointment of a Grand Lecturer and Visitor, as the organic laws of the G. L. U. S. forbid exchange, the exemplification of the work being left entirely to Grand Officers, who thus far have done this duty well. The Committee favored, however, the appointment of special deputies, for the purpose of making special visitations to places were lodges need encouragement, or old lodges have to be revived.

On motion of the Committee, a vote of thanks was given to P. G. M. GARDNER for the fidelity and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties, and the G. M's gavel was voted to him.

A recess was then taken to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The R. W. Grand Lodge reassembled at 3 o'clock P. M. NICHOLAS PETIT, M. W. G. M., presiding.

A decision of the Committee of Appeals embodying the point that subordinate lodges have the power to expend moneys for the entertainment of visiting brethren, but that they cannot levy assessments for said expense upon their members.

P. G. M. JOHN H. WHITE, on the part of the Committee on the Degree of Rebekkah, (ladies' branch,) reported a draft of a Constitution for Rebekkah degree lodges, fixing the charter-fee at $20. The Constitution was adopted.

A question whether the widow of a deceased brother was entitled to receive the Rebekkah degree, was answered in the affirmative.

On motion of J. R. JOHN H. WHITE it was resolved that the Standing Committee present in the name of this Grand Lodge to P. G. M. JOHN MEDOLE a Grand Master's jewel as a token of the appreciation of his services.

On motion it was resolved that the Grand Representatives be instructed to urge the repeal of the law changing the regalia.

The Standing Committee of Grand Officers was authorized to grant charters to several lodges in the interior of the State.

The Finance Committee reported that $6,082 is required for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and recommending that the Grand Secretary's office be kept open daily from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays, on which it shall be kept open from 1 to 4 P. M. The assessment on subordinate lodges was fixed at — cents per member. The recommendations were accepted.

The next order of business was the report of the Committee on the State of the Order, which Committee reported in favor of confirming the Grand Master's decisions, except a few.

At 6:30 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock.

The Abattoir Injunction.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE has rendered an opinion on the Abattoir injunction lately issued by him, to the effect that the injunction does not restrain the proprietors of the Abattoir from slaughtering cattle, if the work can be done without creating a nuisance. Otherwise they will be compelled to cease operations immediately. This opens the question again, whether the stench arising from the killing of cattle, and the offal deposited in the water, is injurious to the health of the people residing in the vicinity. If it can be proved that it is not—which the Abattoir men claim to be able to do—the Chancellor's injunction will have no effect.

FISK'S PAVEMENT.

Inspection of the Pavement by the Brooklyn Street Commissioners.

Yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyn Water and Street Commissioners, Messrs. NORTHROP, KINSELA and FOWLER came to this City for the purpose of investigating and examining the Fisk concrete pavement. At 2 o'clock P. M., they left the Fulton Ferry in carriages provided for them by the Company, and proceeded to Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street with Hon. ALEX. FREAR, E. W. RANNEY, Jr., W. RANNEY and Mr. SEAVER, who appeared on the part of the Company. On arriving at this place, carriages were driven over the pavement which has been laid about two weeks, and the gentlemen closely scrutinized it. Already it is as hard as stone, and presents a smooth surface. They next proceeded to Thirtieth-street, where the concrete is being laid. While here, several experiments were made to test the solidity of that portion which has been finished ten or twelve days. One of the workmen was directed to strike it with a thirty-six pound maul, repeated blows of which produced no effect, not so much as a slight indentation. The ordinary paving stone was shivered to atoms by one stroke of the same hammer. Other parts of the avenue were also inspected, and the process of laying fully explained. The pavement is first swept clean, and all dirt removed from the crevices. It then receives a coat of pine tar, after which a layer of coarse concrete, two and a half inches thick, composed of gravel, tar and resin, is spread over the stone base and made smooth and level by means of a stone roller, weighing 4,500 pounds. Then comes another layer, two inches thick, of fine gravel concrete which is rolled out in the same manner. The whole is covered with a thin coat of sand to fill up the interstices and render the surface compact. The heat of the sun causes the evaporation of all the alcoholic properties of the tar, and permits the composition to harden and become as solid as stone.

The party next visited the yard where the composition is prepared. It stands on the corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Here the method of compounding or mixing the concrete, as witnessed by the party, is as follows: Gravel is heated in a hot revolving cylinder, after which it is removed in wheelbarrows to the mixer. This is a large box, through which runs an iron shaft, supplied with scoops or fans similar to those of a steam propeller, for the purpose of stirring up and turning over the gravel deposited in the box. It is set in motion by a horse harnessed to a beam, which turns a crank and causes the fans to revolve. Four wheelbarrows full of gravel and twenty-four pints of a mixture of one part of rosin and two of tar are the proportionate ingredients of the concrete. There are in this yard fifteen mixers, which will turn out seventy-five cart loads a day.

Leaving the factory the party went to the Central Park and examined the condition of the five miles of Fisk pavement, laid there nearly two years and a half ago. They found it in as good a condition as it was when first laid. One Hundred and Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, Harlem, which have been paved in this manner from Third to Second and First avenues, were also inspected, and presented an equally good appearance.

In this City RUSSELL FISK's pavement has been laid in St. John's Park depot, covering an area of nine acres. It is a year old. There are eleven blocks on Fifth-avenue, together with Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue. Twenty-second-street is paved thus between Fourth and Sixth avenues. The Company's operations are not confined to New-York alone. They have branch companies, who are paving some of the streets with this concrete in the following cities: Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia, Jersey City, Mobile, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Richmond and New-Orleans.

The object of the investigation was to ascertain whether the Company's representations with regard to this pavement were correct, and judge therefrom whether it would be a desirable acquisition to the Brooklyn thoroughfares. What the Commissioners' decision may be the future will tell. At present they expressed satisfaction at the result of their examination.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening at their new headquarters, in Grimm's Hall, in Third-avenue, above Forty-eighth-street. A large number of the members were present, and several new names were proposed. The Executive Committee reported that, as two officers of the Association had joined the new Republican organization, their places should be declared vacant and be filled by "regulars."

The Association adopted the Committee's report, and elected in the place of NICHOLAS BABCOCK, for First Vice-President, MORTIMER C. LEE; for Treasurer, WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, in the place of JOHN GAUTIER.

Seventh Ward Democrats in Council.

The Democrats of the Seventh Ward held a meeting last evening at the Monroe House, corner of Monroe and Catharine streets, to ratify the nomination of RICHARD WALTERS for Alderman of that ward, and to further the interests of WM. M. TWEED, candidate for the State Senate. Fully five hundred voters were present, and everything passed off satisfactorily, with the exception of a slight interruption by a gang of ruffians opposed to the candidates. MICHAEL HAYS presided, and introduced to the meeting J. MONTGOMERY, Esq., who delivered an old-fashioned Democratic speech. Mr. DOWLY, President of the Seventh Ward Democratic Workingmen's Union, upon taking the stand, said that he was aware that the opposing candidates had threatened violence to those voting for WALTERS, and that if it became necessary to meet violence with violence, he was ready and willing to do so. The time had come to place men in position that would uphold the interest of their constituents, and not cater to the wishes of a few blackleg politicians.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. BROPHY and LIPPMAN, pledging their support to the nominees, after which the meeting adjourned until this evening, when the Seventh Ward Democrats will attend *en masse*, the meeting to be held at No. 101 East Broadway.

Brooklyn, E. D. Improvements.

The Wallabout improvement will be complete, in most particulars, next week. The Hunter's Point and Crosstown Railroad cars will be able to cross the bridge at the foot of Taylor-street, and thus make a route to the City Hall which will save both time and space in travel between the Eastern and Western Districts. The Commission which, for the present, consists of Mr. ANTHONY E. CAMPBELL, should see to it that the sidewalks of the new Washington-avenue extension across the marsh are completed, so as to enable pedestrians, as well as car passengers, to enjoy the use of the improvement. Two years have elapsed since the making of the extension was commenced, and citizens look to its completion as a great advantage, providing they can use it the same as any other street.

The Scrimshaw Pavement is now laid on Bedford-avenue, from the fountain at Division-avenue to Flushing-avenue. The Bedford-avenue Commission have supervised the work very carefully, and they think that they have got a good pavement, although there are outsiders who think differently, and who venture to regard it as a failure. Some have set it down as an unscientific absurdity which cannot, on any general principle of chemistry, ever become a concrete, as it is said to lack all the elements of cohesion, and is hindered by the very thing that should help it—the heat of the sun.

The great sewer in Marcy-avenue, between Flushing and Myrtle avenues, and connecting with the River-street sewer, is in course of construction by FRANK SWIFT, who appears determined to push along the work with a spirit that is admirable. He has a steam engine at work on the street, by means of which he is enabled to hoist to the surface tons of earth as fast as the laborers below can fill the vast tubs used for the purpose.

Nostrand-avenue is graded from Flushing to Myrtle-avenue. The sidewalks only remain to be put in proper order. There are people—human beings—living in shanties on the line of the avenue, near PRENTICE'S hat factory, surrounded by gangrened ponds of stagnant water, certainly calculated to promote disease.

Sewers of the smaller order are in progress of construction in other parts of the Eastern District, and a number of the streets will be soon so far improved as to encourage property owners to build.

There are about one hundred buildings in progress in the Nineteenth Ward alone.

It is understood that gas lamps, which are very much needed in Lee-avenue, between Flushing-avenue and Hewes-street, are to be erected soon after the Common Council resumes business. Without gas lamps on the avenue and adjacent streets first-class residences now going up will remain untenanted.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Ramsey Appears, and Gives Bonds—Argument on the Receivership of the Bonds Postponed.

On yesterday GEORGE H. RAMSEY, one of the defendants in this contest, appeared, in company with his counsel, A. J. VANDERPOEL, before Judge BARNARD, surrendered himself to the jurisdiction of the Court, and gave bonds in $1,000 to abide the orders of the Court in answering such interrogatories as the Court may direct to be put to him within three days, such answers to be filed with the Court within three days after the service of the interrogatories.

The argument on the application to set aside the order appointing FULLER the receiver of the illegal bonds, and also to set aside the injunction, which was to have been heard yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

The Midland Railroad.

A large and influential meeting was held at Woodside, near Newark, last evening, at the Woodside Hall, to listen to addresses by D. C. LITTLEJOHN, J. R. LOW and JULIUS H. PRATT, President of the Montclair Railroad. Mr. C. C. HINES, editor of the New-York *Insurance Monitor*, presided. Among those present were Messrs. W. FORCE, W. SHAW and J. COUNSELLOR. Mr. J. H. PRATT briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Hon. JAMES R. LOW, of the Midland Railroad stated the manner in which they went through; they proposed to go by the new railroad through New-Jersey. Instead of the branch road, they intended to have one grand road, and to raise the money by loans through the cities by which they passed. Thus they would have not only a public but a private enterprise. The principle had already been successfully tried in other railroad enterprises. Owners of property on other railroads in existence had derived great advantages on a similar principle—in fact, greater advantages than the shareholders. The proposed line would be through Pompton and Little Falls, and, if the money was raised, would be commenced in fifteen months. All they asked was that Woodside and Montclair should sign a contract to issue a municipal guarantee of the bond. The principal and interest would be guaranteed by the Midland Railroad Company.

Mr. B. C. LITTLEJOHN also addressed the meeting, remarking that the proposed line would give direct communication between Oswego and New-York.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed, after which the assembly adjourned.

Arrest of the Rhinebeck Burglars—Their Confession.

One week ago last Tuesday, the store of WILLIAM BATES & SON, Rhinebeck, was robbed of $1,200 worth of silks and other dry goods, and on Wednesday of this week, the thieves were arrested near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. There were two of them, named FREDERICK MILLER and JOHN BAKER. They were committed to Poughkeepsie Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and while confined made a confession that they entered the store at daylight by forcing open the front doors, took out the goods, hid a part of them in some bushes, and took the remainder to New-York, selling a portion in Orchard-street and the rest in Nineteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. They then returned after the goods which they hid, secured them and were on their way back to New-York when arrested. Mr. BATES and Mr. HACKETT, a lawyer, visited New-York yesterday in search of the stolen goods.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

MICHAEL KELLY, of No. 227 Mott-street, and an employe of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was badly burned yesterday. While engaged in an excavation at the corner of Hudson and Jane streets he lighted a lamp, which ignited the gas from a leak in the service pipe, and the spread of the flames was so rapid that his injuries were almost fatal before he could be rescued.

The monitor *Dictator*, which has been lying off Governor's Island for the last three weeks, steamed up to the Navy-yard yesterday noon. She now has but one turret.

New-Jersey.

The Hamilton-street extension of the Market-street depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in Newark, will be ready for occupation on the 15th of September, when the ticket-office will be removed into the new portion, and the alteration of the main building commenced. When the whole work is done the depot will be 700 feet long, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate the passenger traffic of the road for many years to come. The abutments of the new bridge at the foot of Market-street are nearly completed, and the iron work commenced arriving yesterday. This bridge, when completed, will be one of the handsomest and most substantial railroad bridges in the country. It is expected that it will be in running order by December next.

The prospectus of a new daily paper, called the Newark *Daily Gazette*, has been published. It is designed for the industrial classes, and proposes to be independent in politics, and advocates the repeal of the Conspiracy law.

Two large estates on the River Road, Kearney township, have changed hands within a week. One of them, belonging to Mr. KNAPP, the famous gun manufacturer of Pittsburg, brought $180,000. The Brown estate, near by, was sold for $150,000. The new owners are from New-York.

The Fall of the Roof of the State Arsenal in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 18.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock this morning about forty feet of the easterly section of the roof of the State Arsenal, on Batavia, Milnor and Potter streets, fell with a terrible crash, causing those in the neighborhood to imagine, for the moment, that "chaos had come again." The cornice on the southerly side of the main building is badly sprung, and even the upper part of the wall looks to be a little out of the desired perpendicular.

The fall of the roof was the result of the rotting off of the timbers supporting it, and, from present appearances, it will not take long for the remaining portions to follow, as all the supporting timbers are rotting, in consequence of the leakage from the roof.

The easterly end of the large drill-room is filled with the debris, buried beneath which are several thousand rounds of ammunition, which was stored in the garret above. There was a drill in the room last evening, and had the crash taken place then, a fatal result might have followed; or had the fall occurred a few moments earlier than it did, when the children of the janitor were engaged in sweeping that very portion of the drill-room, we might have been called upon to chronicle a lamentable disaster.

We are informed that measures had already been decided upon for repairing and securing the roof of the Arsenal, which, any time this six or eight years, has been considered to be in a precarious and dilapidated condition. The whole structure will now have to be newly roofed, and the roof should be of iron, properly supported.

A Crowded Circus Tent Prostrated by Wind—Sudden Alarm Among the Spectators.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, Aug. 17.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, while Bryant's Menagerie and Circus was in full blast, at the corner of First and Webster streets, there came very suddenly a furious gale of wind, followed by a heavy shower of rain, which for a short time seemed as though it would scatter everything before it. The performance was about half over, when all at once the guy-poles inside were lifted from the ground, and considerable creaking was heard through the entire canvas, which spread great consternation among the vast number of people gathered under the pavilion. It was evident that the pavilion would instantly fall unless great force was applied outside to hold on to the ropes. Some fifty men took hold of the ropes on the south side, and attempted to hold it from blowing over, but it was utterly impossible. In another instant the ropes snapped, the centre pole came unfastened, and with a terrible crash the large pavilion was dashed to the ground, upsetting at the same time two of the wagons containing wild animals. At this point several voices cried out "The animals are loose." This terrific alarm, added to the intense excitement caused by the falling of the canvass and breaking of the seats and screaming of women and children, made confusion more confounded and the scene one of the wildest disorder and the greatest danger we ever had occasion to witness. The people were now all terrified, and fled everywhere in the wildest confusion. Amid the screams of at least a thousand women and children who were trying to extricate themselves from beneath the broken benches, and crawling out from under the canvas, mothers and fathers seized their children and frantically rushed their way out as best they could. Many of the children were pressed down in the excitement and trampled in the dirt; some were very much bruised. Many men and women fled to adjacent houses and closed the doors behind to escape from being overtaken by the wild animals, which they imagined were in pursuit of them. But two persons were seriously injured—W. H. MITCHELL, who was flung across a bench while attempting to support a guy, and a little girl, whose name we did not ascertain, had her arm broken and received a severe wound on the head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The officers of the Bank of England to-day announce a further reduction in the minimum rate of discount of ½ ℘ cent. The rate is now 2½ per cent.

According to the weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, the amount of bullion in vault has increased £258,000.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The regular weekly statement of the officers of the Bank of France shows that the amount of specie in vault has increased 11,300,000 francs since last week.

LONDON, Aug. 19—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅝ for the issue of 1862; 82½ for 1865 old, and 81⅞ for 1867. United States Ten-forty Bonds, 74⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 19⅜; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands, 13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d. It is estimated the sales of the day will reach 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 19—11 A. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 17s. ℘ ton. Sugar to arrive, quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 19—1 P. M.—Consols 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities are quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅝ for the issue of 1862; 82½ for 1865, old, and 81⅞ for 1867. Ten-forties, 74⅜. Stocks are quiet; Eries, 19⅜; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—1 P. M.—Cotton is active and excited; Middling Uplands, 13½d.@13⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.@13⅞d. It is now thought the sales of the day will reach 20,000 bales. Pork, 103s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 64s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Aug. 19—1 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 19—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 83⅝ for the issue of 1862; 82½ for 1865, old, and 81⅞ for 1867; Ten-forties, 74⅜. Erie Railway shares, 19⅜; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed active at 13½d. for Middling Uplands, and 14d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, Aug. 19—4:30 P. M.—Sugar closed quiet and steady, but unchanged, for both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil £31 15s. ℘ ton; Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. per cwt.

HAVRE, Aug. 19.—Cotton opens active at 163f. ℘ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 73f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—Petroleum is firm at 53¾f. for Standard White.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The Black Tea settlements of last month were 128,000 chests. In Green Teas there has been a steady business in Pinsuys for the English market; the settlements are 20,000 pkgs.; stock, 9,000 pkgs. The Tea crop will prove very large. The supply of Silk will prove less than last season's, but Tsatlo No. 3 is quoted at 560 taels ℘ picul; Keking No. 1 at 475 taels; Haineens No. 2 at 576 taels.

Exchange on London, 5s. 11¼d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6@$6 62½. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 43; No. 2, $1 39; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at $1 38½, seller this month. CORN dull and drooping; No. 2, 92¼c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at 91¼c., seller this month. OATS active and lower; No. 2, 47½c. RYE dull at $1 01. BARLEY dull and nominally lower; No. 2, $1 24@$1 25, seller September. HIGHWINES active and higher at $1 14@$1 15. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK nominally $34. LARD, 19¾c. Dry-salted shoulders nominally 13¾c. Rough Sides nominal at 16¾c. Short Rib Sides, 17c. HAMS, 18c.@18½c. CATTLE quiet, firm and higher at $4 12½@$5 87½ for Common to Fair Shipping Steers. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8 65@$8 90 for Common, $10 12½@$10 20 for Extra Prime. FREIGHTS firmer at 4¼c.@6c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR, low grades firm; Medium, neglected; Superfine, $5 50; Extra, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 50@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 25@$7; Fancy, $7 50@$9. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 20@$1 40; Prime to Choice White, $1 28@$1 50. CORN dull; Choice Mixed, in sacks, 88c.; Choice and Fancy White, 96c.@97c. OATS dull; Mixed, in bulk, 43½c.@44c.; in sack, 49c.@51c.; Choice White, 54c.@55c. RYE heavy at 97½c.@$1. WHISKY firm at $1 15. PORK dull. BACON dull at 15¾c.@16c. for Shoulders, 19c.@19½c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23c.@23½c. LARD heavy; Choice tierce held 20c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $7 50@$10 for very light to heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR lower; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25@$8 50 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 53; Amber Indiana, $1 60. CORN in fair demand; sales 2,000 bushels, by sample, at $1 05, and 1,000 bushels at $1 10. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29@$30 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS ½c. higher; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber to the Hudson, $3 50. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—59,000 bushels Wheat, 21,800 bushels Corn, 3,394,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—7,300 bushels Wheat, 16,800 bushels Corn, 1,297,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—COTTON very firm; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR dull, demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 55@$1 65. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 14; Warm White, $1 12; Yellow, $1 16. OATS 54c.@58c. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.@16½c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD firm at 20c.@21c. WHISKY firm, stock scarce, at $1 18.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,400 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 152,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—To New-York: Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c. FLOUR dull, with no sales. WHEAT inactive, and entirely nominal. CORN dull; small parcels selling at $1@$1 04; 6,000 and 21,000 bushels, per sample, at 95c. and 98c. OATS dull; New, nominally 58c.; Old, 64c. for small parcels. RYE—Sales 4,300 bushels, in small parcels, at $1 15@$1 16. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c. HIGHWINES—Sales yesterday of 50 bbls. at $1 14; held $1 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Sales 71 bales; quotations are nominal; receipts, 96 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 65. OATS, 61c.@62c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $28. PORK dull and held at $35 50. BACON—The supply is light; Shoulders, 17c.; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 20c. HAMS, 23c.@25½c. LARD firm; the supply is light; Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. SUGAR, MOLASSES and COFFEE are dull and unchanged. WHISKY, $1 15@$1 20. GOLD, 132¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146; New-York Sight Exchange ¾ ℘ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and in good demand; Red, $1 28@$1 33. CORN firmer; supply light; sales at 95c.@96c. OATS firm at [illegible]. TOBACCO in good demand; sales at full rates; sales 114 hhds., at $6@$18 25. WHISKY excited, higher and unsettled; small lots sold at $1 13@$1 14; closing, held at $1 15. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. PORK sold at $33 50. Bulk MEATS held at 14c.@14¼c. for Shoulders. BACON—15c. for Shoulders, and 18¾c.@19c. for Sides. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD held at 20c., with no demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 34c.; Middling Orleans, 34½c. GROCERIES unchanged. Mess PORK, $34. LARD, 20¼c.@21c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT less active; New Red, $1 65@$1 68½; White, $1 69@$1 80. RYE, $1 25. CORN advanced 1c.; Yellow, $1 13@$1 15. OATS lower; New, 57c.@60c. WHISKY, $1 20. The Government officials last night seized another distillery, but the contraband article can still be had.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—WHEAT entirely neglected; there was a fine show of samples of New on 'Change, but millers were not disposed to buy. RYE steady and quiet, with sales of State in small parcels at $1 21. BARLEY—Nothing doing. Barley MALT—No sales reported. CORN stronger and higher, with a moderate demand; sales, 7,500 bushels Western Mixed, to arrive, at $1 20, afloat. OATS dull and neglected; nominally 70c.@72c. for New Western and State.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 44¾ for No. 1; $1 42 for No. 2. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN nominally 92c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nom- [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 32. CORN firm; No. 1, 95c.; No. 2, 93c. OATS declining; No. 1, 49c.; No. 2, 47c. RECEIPTS—3,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats. [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declining; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 3[illegible]. CORN declining; No. 1 Mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. OATS steady; Old, 65c.; New, 62c. RYE quiet and nominally unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The COTTON market is very firm and holders have withdrawn; sales, 5 bales; receipts, 11 bales; Middlings, 32c. Two bales of new Cotton were received which were classed as Middling and Good Middling, and sold at 35c.@40c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19—COTTON is quiet; but little is done for want of stock; sales, 14 bales; Middlings nominally 31½c.@32c.; receipts, 27 bales; exports, coastwise, 74 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 27 bales; exports, 18 bales. CORN, $2¾c. OATS, 55c.@57c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 35. FLOUR unchanged. BACON firm at 20c; Shoulders, 16½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 38½c.@39c. RESIN, $1 60@$1 75. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—WHEAT declining; Extra White, $1 64; No. 1 White, $1 45@$1 46. CORN, $1 05 for No. 1. OATS, 62c.@63c. for old.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. GRAINS quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. HIGHWINES unchanged.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—COTTON—Nothing doing; 30 bales sold after close yesterday; receipts to-day, 2 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Aug. 7	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	Aug. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Aug. 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Lafayette*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 19.—*In steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool.*—T. P. Chandler, Jr., Geo. T. Fielder, Rev. Rich. J. Whyte, Master Wm. Brownrigg, Colonel H. E. Longden, Colonel C. H. Dickens, Miss Susan Brumby, Professor and Mrs. Wm. H. Waddell, A. Gallup, F. J. Coronado, Mr. and Mrs. W. de Beauvoir Fryer, 2 children and servant, B. H. Hill, Jr., Jno. P. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Guille, Mrs. Fenton, Miss Revell, Stephen Mashin, Mr. Hodder, W. H. Fryer, Miss Mary Holmes, Wm. Lawton, J. W. Clark and son.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 19.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen.*—S. Spier, John Lullman, Chas. Bahe, Emil Schultz, Mrs. D. Meier, Robt. Frienert, M. Meiga, Pedro de Cato, James, Rosa, Colonel B. H. Howell, Simon Fletscher, S. Fruhl, Le Schiertz, Arnold Garalin, John Winterstein, Miss Rosa Hertel, Miss Anna Heatel, Miss Rosa Frantz, Miss Elizabeth Brandt, Miss Ann English, Miss Anna Strauss, Miss Rosa Meyer, Miss Matilde Meyer, Herman Meyer, Wm. Fassbinder, Paul Kropff.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 51 | Moon sets.. 3 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 18 | Gov. Island. 7 07 | Hell Gate.. 8 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Union, (N. G.,) Dryer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Saratoga, Alexandria, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Julia, (Br.,) Baker, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Isabella Margaret, (Br.,) Todd, London, G. F. Bulley; Linda Abbott, (Br.,) Scoby, Buenos Ayres, Heney & Parker; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Stampede, (Fr.,) Gilsey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sunshine, Weeks, Cork for orders, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Westal, Vigo, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Union Star, (Br.,) Murray, Parrsboro, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholtz, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; S. Miller, Shute, Baltimore, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Carpenter, Rockland, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Arizona, (Br.,) Munson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Frank Walter, Corson, Indianola and Lavaca, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Aug. 3, and Queenstown 4th, via Boston 18th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, Bristol, Eng., June 25, with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham's Nephew. Has had light winds and calms the greater part of the passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook night of the 18th, and anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Bengal, (of Boston,) West, Manila April 1, with hemp and sugar to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had a long passage of 45 ds. down the China Sea; passed Anjier May 11; from thence had a fine run to the Cape of Good Hope; passed the Cape June 18, 75 ds. out; had light breezes from the Cape to St. Helena; touched at St. Helena July 7; crossed the equator July 20, and had moderate weather and light winds since; April 34, lat. 0 31 N., lon. 106 56 E., passed brig Brave Laurmel, (Dutch.)

Bark Hanson Gregory, (of Rockland,) Gregory, Leghorn June 12, via Gibraltar July 6, with lead, rags, &c., to master. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; Aug. 11, lat. 41 50, lon. 64 02, spoke pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7, cruising.

Bark Lindeslaes, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff 44 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. July 22, lat. 43, lon. 34, exchanged signals with bark Chapman, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Bark Faithlie, (Br.) Stephens, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 68 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bully. Crossed the equator July 7, in lon. 33 50; has been in Hampton Roads 14 ds., waiting orders.

Bark Wilhelmina Agatha, Moller, of and from Curacoa 19 ds., with hides, goatskins, wood and salt to Dovale & Co.—vessel to C. C. Able & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Blanchard, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall 22 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Florence, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Sisal, Mexico, 20 ds., with hemp, &c., to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Aug. 13, lat. 31 08, lon. 79 14, spoke brig Transport, from Galveston, for St. John, N. B., 28 ds. out; left in port brigs Julia Kitchen and Hunter, disdg.

Brig Sportsman, (of Boston,) Morton, Trinidad de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to Ynaga, Del Valle & Co.—vessel to master. Aug. 5, lat. 31, lon. 79 30, encountered a heavy gale, during which split sails, &c.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) McCart, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, Santa Martha, via Savanilla and Carthagena, 21 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Miller & Houghton. July 29, lat. 10 55, lon. 75 20, spoke schr. C. E. Hillier, from Carthagena for New-York.

Brig Nellie Johnson, Heath, St. George, N. B., 16 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Shailer, Jacksonville, Fla., 13 ds., with lumber to the Hoboken Ferry Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Experienced strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Tampico, Wilder, Tampico 32 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Brugiere & Theband. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Electric Spark, Crowell, Ruatan Island, via Charleston 33 ds., with coccanuts to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Put into Charleston short of provisions.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath, Me.,) Dermott, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Boston,) Lane, Laguna 29 ds., with logwood to M. Echeverria & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven, Carroll,) Barbados 23 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, via New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Red Wing, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Connecticut, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary C. Mason, Wright, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. More Light, Bradford, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. S. O'Brien, Burns, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, South Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. Annie B. Hays, Williams, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. John Griffin, Mayhew, Calais, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. E. Mason, Gibson, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. F. W. Masyck, Catlin, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Fleetwood, Derrickson, Galveston 34 ds., with cotton and wool to Tupper & Beattie. Has had light head winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. John, Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Ben. Sabiston, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Jane Emson, Wilbert, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. George P. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Curtis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Meade, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Jones, Northport.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Mary Ann, Burns, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sunbeam, McQueen, Trenton, for Hartford.

Schr. S. C. Porter, Tully, Trenton, for West Haven.

Schr. Hepzibah, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Escort, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Capitol, Roberts, Pawtucket.

Schr. Scud, Homer, Trenton, for Middletown.

Schr. Eliza, Smith, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. St. James, Keefe, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Emma, Gray, Woodbridge, for Taunton.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Wareham.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Davis, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Highland, Allen, Roslyn.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Young, Southport.

Schr. Emma, Hart, Rockport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Aleppo, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Zoe, for Cow Bay; Saratoga, for Richmond; Union, for Bremen.

Below.

Ship John Norman, (Br.,) Gardner, from Yokahama March 1; is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Svartwick, (Swed.,) Roden, from Marseilles May 27.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship Almira, from Androssan; bark Stabbestalt, Newport; brig David Owen, from Ragged Island, via Nauset Beach, where she was ashore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—Arr. schr. T. M. Flanagan, Tybee.

Sld. steamer Prometheus, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Admiral, from New-York; bark Elwood Cooper, from Valparaiso; bark Gardiner and the brig R. S. Hassell, from Havana; brig D. C. Chapman, from Matanzas; schr. C. C. Clark, from Philadelphia; bark Princess Alice and brig Johann, from New-York for Norfolk.

In the Roads, the bark Cricket, for Rio.

Passed in for Richmond, bark Clara, from Liverpool.

Sld. bark Cricket, for Rio.

In Roads, bark Chattanooga, for St. John, Porto Rico.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 17, A. M.—Arr. brigs Hattie B., Philadelphia for Boston; Chimborazo, Alexandria for do.; schrs. Willard P. Phillips, Charles E. Page, John A. Griffin, Dick Williams, L. & M. Reed, Anna Barton, H. B. McCauley, E. S. Conant, Philadelphia for Boston; Lucy K. Cogswell, do. for Ipswich; Maggie Cummins, do. for Cohasset; S. S. Bickmore, do. for Portland; Alaska, do. for Gloucester; Aid, do. for Salem; Lacon, New-York for Boston; E. M. Branscom and Jacob Kienzle, Philadelphia for Boston; Congress, do. for Portland; Ella Amsden, Baltimore for Gardiner, Me. The E. A. was run into by schr. Rising Sun, (of Jonesport,) this A. M., and had mainsail badly torn. The R. S. started bowsprit, carried away head gears, and received other damage.

Sld. schrs. Sea Queen, (Wooster,) and Rising Sun.

P. M.—Arr. brig Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Cardenas 15 ds., for Portland; schrs. Maggie W. Weaver, E. G. Irwin, Sophia Godfrey, Joseph Paymore, John Stroup, Wm. S. Doughten, Helen M. Condon, Philadelphia for Boston. Gun Rock, do. for Gloucester. Andrew H. Edward, do. for Portland. The A. H. E. came in contact with the schr. Charles E. Jackson, on the night of the 16th inst., and had mainsail badly torn. The C. E. J. had head gear carried away.

Also arr., schrs. Santa Maria, Elizabethport for Danversport; Willie Harris, do. for Beverly; Joseph W. Fish and P. M. Wheaton, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Fleetwing, Philadelphia for Lynn.

Sld. schr. George Henry.

The schooner Ada, before reported ashore on Hedge Fence, came off this A. M. and proceeded.

18th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Martha Sargent, Searsport for Guilford, Conn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Arr. ship Maria J. Smith, from Sidney.

Cld. Nevius, for Liverpool with 31,000 sacks wheat; Glencorse, for Liverpool, 33,000 do.; Glencorse, Liverpool, 31,000; Portland, Liverpool, 37,000 do.

Sld. Lady Ann, for London; Haze, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer New-York, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, from Bremen and Havre, arrived 18, reports Aug. 12, lat. 49 50, lon. 34 20, passed bark Colin E. McNeil, hence for Cronstadt; 14th, lat. 46 30, lon. 45 50, saw bark Empress, (Br.,) bound E. The New-York brings 400 passengers.

The schr. Abbie Bursley, before reported totally wrecked on Block Island, has been pumped out and taken off the beach by Captain Mitchell, agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co., and towed into Newport by their steamer Rescue, where she arrived 9 A. M. 19th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Burdwan—Br. ship, from Singapore for Hong Kong, April 25, lat. 0 03 S., lon. 106 43 E.

Alina—Fr. bark, from Singapore for Mauritius, May 11, lat. 7 27 S., lon. 106 20 E.

Undine—Br. ship, from Shanghae for Falmouth, 34 ds. out, May 11, lat. 7 27 S., lon. 106 20 E.

Theira—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth, 34 ds. out, May 25, lat. 20 22 S., lon. 67 16 E.

Martaban—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 44 ds. out, June 12, lat. 31 59 S., lon. 33 25 E.

Electra—Dutch ship, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 31 ds. out, June 12, lat. 31 59 S., lon. 33 25 E.

Thunderbolt—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 39 ds. out, June 13, lat. 34 40 S., lon. 28 06 E.

Ercilla—Span. bark, from Manilla for Cadiz, 97 ds. out, June 28, lat. 28 04 S., lon. 10 40 E.

Wayfarer—Bark, hence for Pernambuco, 46 ds. out, July 18, lat. 2 21 S., lon. 30 08 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacao, July 31, brigs Curacao and La Creole for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

MOVILLE, Aug. 19.—The Anchor Line steamship Europa, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

Returned.

DR. SHERMAN

Respectfully notifies the great number of ruptured patients who have called at his office during his absence from the City, anxious to secure his assistance and experience in the application of his popular

RUPTURE

CURATIVES,

That he has returned, and will be daily at his office, No. 697 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., for their accommodation, as well as other persons who may wish to consult him with the view of a radical cure, his method being the only reliable one unattended with inconvenience and the irksome pressure and injury resulting from the use of trusses generally.

ALL

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS

At Cost for the Remainder of the

SEASON.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.